Browder Answers War Economy Questions Page 5

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

BRITISH RACE ROMMEL TO TRIPOLI; SOVIETS PUSH AHEAD, TAKE TOWNS

OK BY NEWSPAPER AND MAIL DELIVERERS UNION

Above is a reproduction of a poster issued by the striking Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union. This poster is carried by all trucks delivering the Daily Worker, which is not affected by the strike.

Newsdealers Push Sales of 'Daily'

Many New York newsstand owners took evident satisfaction in offering the Daily Worker to readers "deprived" of their customary newspaper, due to the strike of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union.

A tour of the Times Square and neighboring districts around midnight Tuesday showed that the Daily Worker was going fast and that dealers were "plugging" the paper as the only regular morning paper available. (PM, the only other newspaper not affected by the strike, is an afternoon paper).

One uptown newsdealer, asked by a Daily Worker reporter if he had the New York Times or the Daily News, was told they were unavailable on account of the strike. The dealer offered the Daily Worker, which was selling fast.

"What kind of paper is that—a new one?" the reporter asked innocently.

"No, it's been going a long time," the dealer replied. "It's a workers' paper and a darn good one."

Experiments at other stands in the city resulted in similar experiences.

Newspaper Drivers' Strike in 3rd Day

The strike of 3,000 newspaper drivers and mailers for job protection against the New York City Publishers Association halted the sale and distribution of eight major metropolitan papers for the third day yesterday.

The Daily Worker is the only morning newspaper not affected.

Leaders of the Newspaper Drivers and Mailers Union yesterday continued conferring with the State Mediation Board. The publishers failed to send their representatives. Fred Croxton, representing the United States Department of Conciliation, kept shuttling back and forth from the publishers office in the Times Building to the State Mediation Board offices.

Pickets marched before the Daily News and Daily Mirror buildings. Other newspapers involved include the Times, Herald-Tribune, Post, Sun, Journal-American, and World-Telegram.

The strike is an outgrowth of lengthy eight-month negotiations to reach an agreement. The old pact expired last July.

Late last night both publishers and union leaders were at the Mediation Board.

JOB SECURITY

In addition to 15 per cent wage increases, vacations with pay and retroactive provisions as of the date that the old pact expired, the workers sought to insure job security for their members.

Disagreement over the appointment of an arbitrator resulted in the appointment of one by court action.

The arbitrator's award not only slashed wage demands in half, but failed to include any provisions for job security.

When the union rejected the arbitration decision, as it had the right to do under the contract, another 60-day cooling off period followed when the union again sought to reach an agreement, with the publishers blocking the demand for retroactive provisions as of July 1.

The job security question revolves around the union's attempt to safeguard jobs in the event of government curtailing of deliveries.

The day before, the War Labor Board sent strike leaders a wire for "the prompt resumption of newspaper deliveries," but the union said that they interpreted the wire to mean that every effort be made to settle the dispute.

Where to Get The 'Daily'

No one need miss any issue of the Daily Worker, because of the current delivery drivers strike. Special arrangements have been made to have each day's issue on sale at the addresses given below as long as copies are available—in addition to the sale at all newsstands that can be reached.

This also includes yesterday's paper which many of our readers will certainly wish not to miss.

This Monday's issue and also other day-to-day issues of the Daily Worker that you may wish are on sale at the following places:

MANHATTAN

1-2 A.D., 237 Bleecker St.
3-5 A.D., 223 Eighth Avenue.
4-6-8 A.D., 97 Avenue A.
7-9-11 D., 217 West 80th Street.
12 A.D., 132 E. 26th St., Room 7.
International Workers Order, 189 Second Avenue.
IWO Medical Dept., 80 5th Ave., 16th Floor.
West Side Educational Center, 276 W. 43rd St., Fourth Floor.
Waterfront, 230 Seventh Ave.

(Continued on Page 4)

15 Feared Dead In Plane Crash

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 15 (UP).—Planes swept in ever-widening circles today over the snow covered mountains of Central Utah today searching for a Western Airlines transport, missing since 12:20 A.M., EWT, with 12 passengers and a crew of three aboard.

2,500,000 Gov't Workers Win Pay Rise

By Frank Ryhlick
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—A forceful demonstration of what can be accomplished by the administration and labor working together was given on Capitol Hill today when both houses passed an overtime pay and wage raise bill affecting 2,500,000 federal workers throughout the United States.

It is estimated that approximately 200,000 federal employes in the state of New York, over 100,000 of them in New York City, will benefit from the legislation. Postal workers are included.

The bill was salvaged at the 11th hour from the legislative scrap heap of the 77th Congress, in the face of open threats by Senator "Pappy" O'Daniel of Texas to use the measure as a takeoff for an attack on the entire administration policy.

FDR'S WARNING

Last Friday afternoon, when there seemed to be no chance for passage of a bill, President Roosevelt blunt-

(Continued on Page 2)

Powell Flays Race Incitement

Magistrate Abner Surpless was vigorously denounced yesterday on the floor of the City Council as "bigoted" and "anti-democratic" for his action last Saturday of prejudging a Negro woman, charged with striking a Brooklyn teacher,

The City Council received and sent to committee yesterday a resolution by Councilman Frederick Schick, Richmond Democrat, calling for an increase of civil service workers' pay up to 15 per cent.

as a "great disservice to the colored people of this city."

Councilman A. Clayton Powell, lone Negro member of the Council, arose at the end of a regular Council meeting and said:

"This woman (Mrs. Alice Thompson) was not convicted of any crime and is of no disservice to the colored people."

Mrs. Thompson said she had gone to the school after being told Mrs. Zelda Meisels, a teacher, had kicked her stepson, Rudolph, 10, as he stooped over to pick up some chalk. She was charged with assaulting the teacher and Magistrate

(Continued on Page 4)

Army Warns Its Troops in Africa 'No Race Prejudice to Natives'

In a message to American troops taking part in the North African expedition, the United States Army urged them to drop every vestige of race prejudice in the interest of victory. The policy is contained in a pamphlet distributed to the troops.

The message denounces the "German-controlled French government of North Africa" and praises the colonial peoples.

Warning against the danger of race prejudice, it says:

"You may bring some old race prejudices with you, prejudices of race or color or creed," said the pamphlet. "If so you must remember that it's your first duty to subordinate them to the good of your country. You must take the attitude that giving away to such prejudices would amount literally to shooting Americans in the back."

This splendid appeal is of vast significance. It is to be hoped that the Army will strengthen its appeal to the native population of Africa by abolishing Jim Crow segregation within its own ranks.

Every soldier in the African expeditionary force was told to read the warning against race prejudice carefully while the transports were still at sea.

They were told to digest the lines of the pamphlet, which said:

"Your behavior toward the population is as important as your bravery under fire. If you do the wrong thing you are helping the enemy."

A tone of respect for the colonial peoples runs through the whole Army pamphlet.

"You will, of course, want to know and respect the people in whose country you

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Africa Chief

LIEUT. GEN. EISENHOWER

Afrika Korps in Headlong Flight

CAIRO, Dec. 15 (UP).—British Imperials paced by a strong Allied air arm, were reported close on the heels of the Afrika Korps in the race for Tripoli tonight amid signs that Marshal Erwin Rommel might flee past that port to join the Axis' last stand in Tunisia.

Unofficial reports said Rommel already has arrived in Bizerte and taken over command of the Tunisian defense from Maj. Gen. Walther Nehring, and Allied reconnaissance was said to have revealed streams of Axis troops moving into Tunisia from Western Tripolitania.

A British communique reported the Afrika Korps was continuing its headlong flight from El Agheila and was putting up only a weak rearguard action which the British quickly routed at each contact. The Nazis, however, "are hindering our advance by means of large numbers of mines which are being methodically cleared by our forward troops," the communique said.

Fighters and fighter bombers, including bomb-fitted American P-40's, raced ahead of the British forward troops and littered the dusty desert road with the wreckage of Rommel's transport and kept his men scrambling for cover. There was virtually no Axis air opposition to the intense strafing and bombing.

U. S. Fliers Down 70 Planes in Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Dec. 15 (UP).—The 12th Air Force headquarters announced today that from the beginning of the North African campaign through Dec. 12, American fliers had destroyed 70 enemy aircraft and damaged 43, while losing 35 with eight missing.

A headquarters spokesman pointed out that the American aircraft were operating under a handicap, flying from makeshife fields far from their own lines, while the enemy was based on good fields near their lines.

There was little activity, aside from patroling, on the Tunisian front lines today. Ground forces were operating in small patrols along the front.

Logs Fall--But Not Fast Enough

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The story of how a lack of planning combined with flagrant business-as-usual procedures has resulted in an active lumber shortage was unfolded today in a special report by the Truman Committee of the Senate.

Estimates of military and essential civilian needs for lumber cited by the committee showed a minimum need in 1943 of 31,000,000,000 board feet of lumber.

Actual production next year is expected to decline substantially—unless immediate remedial steps are taken—to a total of only 29,000,000,000 board feet.

HITS SHIPBUILDING

This shortage, the Truman Committee fears, will affect most severely vital shipbuilding, pontoon and heavy construction programs.

WPB and the Procurement agencies of the Army and Navy did nothing to forestall the developing shortage, the committee declared, since they "assumed that there would be plenty of lumber because the supply far exceeded the amount which each agency needed and their over-all requirements were not known."

Warnings by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, the committee added, "were given little consideration until the shortages actually began to develop."

Low wages paid in the lumber in-

(Continued on Page 2)

Yugoslav Army Attacks in Bosnia

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Heavy fighting on many different fronts in Yugoslavia is reported by the secret radio, "Free Yugoslavia" according to Intercontinent News, Dec. 8 through 10.

Attacking the town of Livno, in central Bosnia just east of Dalmatia, the second division of the People's Liberation Army is demolishing enemy fortifications and clearing the way for an infantry advance.

Between the towns of Jajce and Travnik, in central Bosnia, the third division of the Peoples Army is fighting the 718th German division, plus Chetnik and Ustashi units.

The guerrillas occupy the city's outskirts which the Germans are trying to recapture at all costs. Fresh German reserves have forced back the right flank of the Peoples Army, but the battle is still going on.

To the north, in the heart of Croatia, several different operations are reported.

Croatian guerrillas attacked the town of Spisic-Bukovica east of Belovar, and not far from the Croatian capital, Zagreb, Croatian fascist and German units were routed.

Further south, at Daruvar, the Germans concentrated three Ustashi battalions, SS troops and a bicycle battalion and launched a great offensive on the Croatian units.

Heavy fighting took place in the mountainous areas south of Daruvar.

The guerrillas emerged victorious and occupying the mountain points of Petrov Verkh and Vani Kamen. The enemy was pushed back to Daruvar.

Reports also say that guerrilla detachments, interrupting the wood-cutting of Croatian Ustashi soldiers took 57 prisoners, of whom 25 joined the guerrillas. The rest were disarmed and sent home.

Meanwhile, at Banja, on the Serbian-Herzogovinian border, the Sapsin railway station was attacked at Sisan and the enemy repulsed with heavy losses.

A freight train struck a number of land mines, and two locomotives, plus 8 carloads of corn and wheat intended for Germany, were destroyed.

WLB Won't Act On City Disputes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UP).—The War Labor Board decided unanimously tonight that it has no power to intervene in disputes between states or municipalities and their employes.

The decision came when the Board rejected union requests that it take jurisdiction in disputes involving New York transportation workers, and city employes of Newark, N. J., and Omaha, Neb.

Representatives of the three unions told the public hearing that if the WLB refused to take jurisdiction more than 3,500,000 local government workers in the nation would be denied collective bargaining rights.

The New York workers are represented by the Transport Workers Union, CIO, the Newark workers by the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, and the Omaha employes by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, AFL.

In announcing the decision the Board said:

"After careful consideration of all the matters presented to the National War Labor Board at and in connection with the public hearings on Dec. 9, 1942, the Board finds that it has no power under executive order No. 9017 to issue any directive order or regulation in these disputes governing the con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Reprieve Can Save Wellman

By Eugene Gordon

William Wellman is to die day after tomorrow. He is to die, in spite of the fact that, according to people working on the case, his innocence has been proved with "almost mathematical certainty."

William Wellman, the Negro laborer who worked on a construction job at Fort Belvoir, Va., 400 miles from Statesville, N. C., on the afternoon of Feb. 11, 1941, is charged with "rape" of an elderly woman on the afternoon of that same day.

But here are the witnesses for Wellman. Here are they who testify

(Continued on Page 2)

Red Army Takes 2 More Towns

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Dec. 16 (UP).—Soviet shock troops wrested two more towns from the Germans west of Rzhev Tuesday and to the south annihilated another 1,000 Axis soldiers in beating off fierce counter-attacks along an 800-mile stretch of the snow-encrusted front, the Soviets announced today.

Announcement of the new Soviet successes followed front dispatches and an earlier communique reporting the capture of a dominating height near Velikie Luki on the Central Front, a fortified village southwest of Stalingrad and a chain of hills northwest of the city.

The two towns west of Rzhev fell to the Red Army in stubborn fighting which cost the Germans 400 troops, 14 gun emplacements and 11 pillboxes, the Tuesday midnight communique said.

Soviet forces in another sector west of Rzhev damaged 26 tanks and inflicted heavy losses on the Axis troops, the communique said.

1,000 OF FOE DISPERSED

Soviet artillery fire was credited with destroying several dozen enemy dugouts and silencing nine enemy artillery and mortar batteries along the Rzhev-Vyazma railway. Upwards of 1,000 enemy troops were dispersed and partly wiped out.

Northwest of Stalingrad, some 1,000 German troops repeatedly counter-attacked the newly - won Soviet positions, but all were repulsed and the enemy lost five tanks and about 200 officers and men, the communique said.

Soviet troops in a factory district of Stalingrad continued the demolition of enemy fortifications, while in the southern outskirts, Soviet big guns knocked out 16 gun emplacements, 11 blockhouses and six guns and killed about 200 soldiers.

Southwest of Stalingrad, the communique said, a sudden Soviet blow on the German flank split off a group of enemy infantry and tanks from the main forces and they are being annihilated.

A Soviet motorized unit in another sector of the same front killed "hundreds" of Axis troops

(Continued on Page 2)

Raid Tokio Base 5 Times in Week

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UP).—American airmen have blasted the Japanese airfield at Munda on New Georgia Island, northwest of Guadalcanal, five times in six days and Navy Secretary Frank Knox said today that enemy moves there were being carefully watched.

The Navy, announcing the latest attack on the Munda field, approximately 150 miles from the American's base at Henderson Field, said it was carried out Dec. 14, Solomons Time. Seven Flying Fortresses attacked the field and installations in the forenoon and later in the day Douglas "Dauntless" dive-bombers and Grummann "Wildcat" fighters hit at the same objectives.

The communique said the Japanese offered no air opposition to either attack. American Army and Navy forces began hammering the Munda base Dec. 9, Solomons Time, and have made daily assaults since with the exception of Dec. 10.

Nowak Case

An Editorial

THE ARREST of State Senator Stanley Nowak of Michigan (he is out on bail) by the Department of Justice is a national scandal. It demands national attention and national action by an aroused public opinion.

Seator Nowak, in the midst of his extensive activities for the war effort in Detroit, has suddenly been charged by Attorney General Biddle's office with "being opposed to organized government" in 1937 when he received his citizenship papers.

Aside from the catch-all meaninglessness of this phrase, it is aimed at a man who has been three times elected by Detroit voters for the state Senate; who recently led a delegation of 200 to donate their blood to the armed forces; and whose popularity rests with Michigan labor on his relentless opposition to the Coughlinite-Fifth Column forces hindering war production in that key war center.

Stanley Nowak, therefore, is the kind of citizen whom the saboteurs and betrayors of America hold in fear.

It is an astonishing thing—and yet it may be no accidental matter—that while a patriot like Nowak is hounded, such crass disrupters of the war effort as Gerald Smith, Coughlin, and the Ku Kluxers who organized the riots against Negro war workers at Sojourner Truth houses, go unscathed and unrestrained.

Perhaps the zeal against a devoted and tested anti-Hitlerite like Nowak is the obverse side of the medal on which is written "tolerance for America's pro-Nazi saboteurs." This is why Stanley Nowak's case is of national concern.

For it means that certain anti-American elements have been able to negotiate this Governmental actioo. It means that these pro-Nazi elements in Detroit's war industry have too muh influence in certain governmental agencies—too much for the nation's safety.

Protests should go to Attorney General Biddle from every part of the nation. President Roosevelt should be urged to intervene.

Will Treat Dutch Nazis as Enemies

LONDON, Dec. 15 (UP). — The Netherlands Government today announced that all Dutchmen who adhere to the Hitler-appointed Quisling "Leader of the Netherlands People," Anton A. Mussert, will be classed with the Germans and held responsible with them for "all acts perpetrated by the Germans against our people."

The Dutch Aneta Agency said the Dutch station in London, Radio Orange, warned the people in occupied Holland that the Dutch Nazi party "now works openly as one movement with the Germans."

Don't miss the feature-review of

"TENNESSEE JOHNSON"

M-G-M's "historical" motion picture which, before distribution, has already aroused the ire and protest of Negroes, and progressives everywhere.

A special inside story
By DAVID PLATT

Daily Worker Movie Critic
IN FRIDAY'S DAILY WORKER

Two Allied Successes

By a Veteran Commander

DURING the past 48 hours the course of the war has produced two distinct Allied successes: the capture of Buna, in New Guinea, and the capture of the El Agheila position in eastern Tripolitania.

On the War Fronts

On Dec. 14 the troops of General MacArthur stormed Buna village, while at the same time repulsing the eighth Japanese attempt to reinforce their garrison there by sea. The enemy is still holding out in Buna Mission, near the village, but the fighting now has already assumed the character of mopping up operations. Several cruisers and destroyers approached the coast trying to land Japanese troops, but were repulsed by Allied aviation. Thus the eastern part of New Guinea appears to be solidly in our hands.

In the Solomons, operations were limited to our air action against the new airdrome the Japanese have built in New Georgia to offset their loss of Henderson Field on Guadalcanal.

* * *

GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S Eighth British Army has taken possession of the El Agheila position, in Tripolitania. "Taken possession" is the correct expression because Rommel did not choose to make at stand there and pulled his stakes before the British attacked. It will be remembered that we said long ago that this would happen. Rommel has comparatively few men and machines. Reinforcements have not been coming through, everything available and transportable having been sent to Tunisia. Therefore, it was logical for him to pretend to be making a stand in order to delay Montgomery a few days, and then to make a rush for Tripoli and probably even further. It would not be surprising to see his Afrika Korps move into Tunisia, manning the "Little Maginot Line" on its eastern border with Tripolitania and abandoning the last piece of Mussolini's imperial domain. If Rommel manages to pull out of Tripolitania, the Axis garrison of Tunisia will number pretty close to 100,000 men and it will be possible for Rommel to hold out there for quite a long time. The war might take the form of a war of position, with comparatively small expenditure of fuel involved. Axis aviation would be supplied at Pantelleria and Sicily. Some sea transport would be able to slip through at night. The Axis now has pretty good defensive positions southwest of Bizerte and Tunis and a rather long stand by the enemy is definitely in the cards.

Allied aviation is bombing Tripoli, Tunis and Bizerte, as well as the Sicilian bases and the great ports of Italy. The big bombers are still flying to Italy from Britain, but the lighter stuff is seemingly based in Algeria and Libya. During the last foray against Tunis Allied fliers encountered no fighter opposition—only the fire of ground defenses which seems to contradict the rumors about the Germans having rushed "hundreds of planes to Tunisia from the eastern front."

* * *

THE Germans seem to be concentrating the main weight of their counter-attacks in the southwestern sector of the Stalingrad front. These attacks are based on the German stronghold of Kotelnikov. During the last 24 hours they have pressed back the Soviet defenders slightly, but it would seem that their spearhead has been fairly well isolated and that a battle for its annihilation is going on now.

Soviet fliers continue to shoot down German transports by the dozen, thus demonstrating at least local air superiority.

There is no specific news of the Red Army offensive on other sectors, except for the fact that they are continuing and that the Germans are daily losing thousands of men and scores of tanks. As a matter of fact, *Red Star* tells us that the weather up to now has been milder than usual and this accounts in part for the ability of the enemy to use tanks on the central front.

Darlan Defies U.S. on Ending Anti-Semitism

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

General Dwight D. Eisenhower promised the Jews in Algeria that the Vichy anti-Semitic laws would be abolished, William Zukerman says in **The American Hebrew** of Dec. 11.

This promise was later confirmed by President Roosevelt's statement of Nov. 17.

However, the restrictions have not been removed, and the "expediency" man of North Africa, Admiral Jean Darlan, is responsible, Mr. Zukerman declares.

WHAT PRICE DARLAN!

A second delegation, therefore, visited Eisenhower. He repeated his promise, and gave orders to the municipalities to abolish the anti-Jewish practices within three days.

The result, as given by Mr. Zukerman, was as follows:

"The fascists then appealed to their protector, the Civil Administrator, Admiral Darlan, who broadcast a speech on the Algiers Radio stating that all political problems of Algeria and Morocco would be solved by his newly formed Imperial French Council, and that the Allied forces would not intervene in the internal affairs of the French Colonies, hinting broadly that General Eisenhower had no right to issue his famous promise to the Jews, since the anti-Jewish discriminations are an 'internal affair' of the French colonies.

"At the time of writing there is yet no indication of the final stand taken by General Eisenhower on the question."

Two Official Documents From Yugoslavia

Where Mikhailovitch Began His Treachery

By Joseph Starobin

Have you been wondering how the career of General Draza Mikhailovitch's treachery first began?

We have the full answer now.

The Daily Worker begins today the publication of two official documents, from the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, just received, and appearing for the first time in English.

These documents tell the story of **how the National Liberation Army tried to negotiate unity with Mikhailovitch in October, 1941; how those unity negotiations broke down, and how Mikhailovitch then attacked the partisan armies,** simultaneously with a big Nazi campaign against them.

Last Friday, the "March of Time" radio program gave one of the best accounts of what has been happening in Yugoslavia, apart from the material the Daily Worker has been publishing.

This apparently infuriated the elements around Constantine Fotich, Washington ambassador of the Yugoslav government-in-exile. It was undoubtedly under his influence that Columbia Broadcasting System's "Report to the Nation" on Sunday night attacked the **Time** story.

AXIS LUDICROUS

Columbia made itself ludicrous by suggesting that on the one hand, the expose of Mikhailovitch has been coming from Axis sources, and on the other hand, it reflected the interests of the Soviet Union.

The truth about Mikhailovitch is contained in the two official documents from Yugoslavia itself, published today and tomorrow for the first time in English.

The first is a letter of the Supreme Staff of the Peoples' National Liberation Partisan Army to Draza Mikhailovitch, written Oct. 20, 1941.

It follows in full:

"To the Commander of the Military Chetnik Units

"Colonel Draza Mikhailovitch:

"We are informed by your representative, Capt. Mititch, that unfortunately it is impossible for you to come to the conclusive negotiations. Instead you are sending your plenipotentiaries for the solution of all problems that must be solved between us and you.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

"In our opinion, these negotiations will not result in what we and you expected. Nevertheless, we are sending our representatives to solve at least certain of the most important questions, especially those which aggravate our relations.

"You ask that we send our proposals, that is, we formulate our stand on particular questions. We are sending these proposals in general outline. But we stress again that every question demands a thorough discussion and a common exchange of opinion in reaching decisions upon it.

"Our proposals are as follows:

"1—Common military operations against the enemy, both the Germans and the Neditch group. With this in view we consider it necessary to form a Common Operations Staff.

"2—A common supply and feeding of your fighters and ours. This would be done through a Common Operations Staff, which could delegate special persons, or create special bodies for this purpose.

EVERYTHING FOR FRONT

"3—A common division of the captured trophies, according to the necessities of the front, based on the principle of **'everything for the front; everything for the fight.'**

"4—Joint commands in specific localities; that is, two commands, yours and ours, which would cooperate with each other very closely, as at Chachak.

"5—The creation of joint permanent commission, attached to the Common Operations Staff, which would solve as quickly as possible, any divergencies that might arise.

"6—The organization of provisional civil authority which would feed the population, organize the economy, supply the means of warfare, and provide organs of public safety, etc.

"In our opinion, it would be an absolute mistake that in this liberation struggle, the authority should remain in the hands of the old county commissioners, the old communal executives, the police and so forth.

"In order to rally the whole people in the difficult struggle against the occupationists, it is necessary to create such public organs as will best answer the needs of the situation, be nearest to the people, and take upon themselves all responsibility in the name of the people.

"The former police and country apparatus, and community institutions are saturated with enemy elements, and are even now in the service of the occupationists. Apart from this, the old institutions do not enjoy the trust of the people and are unsuitable to these critical days.

"We consider that the 'National Liberation Committees' which the people themselves are establishing, are at present the most suitable organs on which we can rely.

"These National Liberation Committees should be elected voluntarily by the people themselves regardless of political beliefs.

"And where it is impossible to hold such elections for technical reasons, let these committees be nominated by representatives of all political groups who stand for the liberation of the country.

"We also consider it necessary to create a central National Liberation Committee for the whole liberated territory.

"To maintain public order and safety, we propose the formation in towns and villages of a Peoples Guard.

"7—As for compulsory mobilization, we are in principle against it. Mobilization should be voluntary, based on conviction. Each person should have the free choice of joining the chetniks or the partisan units.

"Compulsory mobilization should be used only on a local scale, in concrete instances of danger from the enemy's advance. To do this, permission of the Common Operations Staff ought to be necessary.

"Gathering of recruits by voluntary methods has the advantage that units composed of such fighters are qualitatively much superior to those composed of persons forcibly mobilized. We do not have arms or military equipment in such quantity that we can risk giving it to unreliable elements.

"8—We take the position that all of the units, commands, and staffs of our partisans and your chetniks should unconditionally obey their supreme commands.

"It is out of the question for lower commands to act on their own account, even against common forces, or on strategic and tactical matters. From the moment when one or the other high command is informed of such arbitrary actions, responsibility falls upon it to take the most urgent measures to liquidate such developments.

"9—We consider it unquestionably necessary that in order to prevent clashes within your and our supreme command, that your and our command should hold one city. From both sides, there should be admitted into the local command of this city only the representatives of your and our staff.

"10—In the interests of a successful fight against the main enemy, the German occupationists, we consider it necessary to carry on a merciless struggle against all kinds of fifth columnists and spies who hamper our national liberation struggle.

"A common military court should be held, to conduct investigations and pass judgment on such enemies of the people. Those spies and fifth columnists caught in the act should be punished immediately by the command in whose jurisdiction the crime occurred.

"Responsibility for such judgment must rest with the command or commander carrying it out. Every personal revenge or personal hate must be punished in the severest way.

"11—Against the various bogus chetnik groups who make the national liberation struggle more difficult, common action must be undertaken for their liquidation. Or it should be done by your side or ours on its own.

"12—We consider it impossible that various fifth columnists and spies should receive either the chetnik or partisan identification papers.

"Such elements should be cleansed from our ranks and surrendered to the military court. Elements under suspicion, whether they carry chetnik or partisan identification papers should be arrested immediately and tried by a mixed commission."

Then the document concludes:

"These are our proposals, and in the main cover questions which demand a final solution. There are many other matters, not covered here, but we think the delegates should solve them themselves.

"Mr. Colonel, we consider the present situation too serious, and the responsibility which falls on all of us too great to wrangle over little things, and thus make impossible our cooperation and correct relations.

"We are convinced that you will have full authority to reach an agreement with us, so that we can join our forces into a common unity, for the achievement of our greatest aim: **to free our fatherland from the hated occupationists and their servants.**

"With the greatest respect,

"For the Supreme Command of the Peoples National Liberation Partisan Units,

(Signed) "TITO."

What was Mikhailovitch's reaction to these proposals? And what did he then proceed to do?

Tomorrow's article gives the second document, answering these questions.

Attractive U. S. nurses smile gaily as they depart for hospitals near the front line in Egypt, to do their bit in the Allied North African offensive.

2½ Million Gov't Workers Win Pay Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

ly told Congress to act or give him authority to do so.

The CIO-United Federal Workers immediately announced its support for the President's position, and scheduled a mass rally for tonight. The AFL unions, the Postal Unions—all of which have been active on this issue—intensified their efforts.

The pressure on behalf of Federal wage legislation was so great that it affected even Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia, the archtory advocate of slashing vital government expenditures.

Byrd has over 100,000 Federal workers in his state, and they let him know how they felt.

A VITAL LESSON

The result showed the importance of turning popular opinion even on the poll taxers. Byrd worked for passage of the bill. He also persuaded O'Daniel to be quiet for the moment and allow the measure to pass by unanimous consent.

Astounded reporters in the press gallery, who didn't know about the pressure from Byrd's constituents, wondered aloud what accounted for his attitude.

Chief credit in the Senate, however, goes to New York's Senator Jim Mead.

A large group of government employes, principally in the War and Navy Departments, have been receiving overtime pay, but this would be stopped as of this month had the bill not passed today.

GRANTED OVERTIME PAY

The measure also extends the principle of time-and-one-half overtime pay after 40 hours a week to all other government workers. Groups of employes who would not benefit much from overtime pay, principally postal workers, will get a 10 per cent increase on their salaries up to $2,900 annually.

White collar workers now putting in about 44 hours a week will get a pay increase of 10.8 per cent. Those working 48 hours—and a great many government employes work much longer—will get about 21.6 per cent more money.

The bill, which also got unanimous consent in the House, is of a stop-gap nature, and extends only until next April 30, but it will set a standard that will be difficult to lower if labor is vigilant.

Representative Vito Marcantonio, who has long fought to improve working conditions in the federal service, correctly pointed out that the new legislation is inadequate in many ways, but is a step toward establishing conditions that prevail in organized private industry.

The legislation approved today is a necessary war measure. Thousands of badly-needed federal war workers have been leaving for private industry.

There is another significant aspect to the bill. The federal government is the largest employer in the nation today, and it is increasingly becoming involved in war production. Government labor standards lag far behind standards won by workers in private industry, and labor has long feared that the failure of the government to pay time-and-one-half overtime to the bulk of its workers was a danger to all labor standards.

The United Federal Workers, aided by CIO President Philip Murray, are chiefly responsible for persuading the Administration to sponsor the time-and-a-half standard in the teeth of a new reactionary attack on the 40-hour week. This is a major political victory.

Army Warns Troops Against Race Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

are stationed," says the pamphlet in one place. "They will judge us by our conduct as individuals. You are, in a very real sense, an ambassador of our nation."

And again the soldiers are told:

"In North Africa you will meet the descendants of races and empires which were making history at the dawn of organized life, thousands of years ago. Some of the people are Arabs, some Negroes, some of other origins. . . .

"They are not backward, uneducated people. They were great, and created rich cultures long before Columbus discovered America.

"Many of the tribes of Morocco and Algeria can look back with pride to the great Arab Empire, which attained immense power when Europe was still struggling through the dark ages."

ENVOYS OF FREEDOM

The Army pamphlet renews our government's pledge that America comes as an ally against the common enemy.

"On many occasions," the soldiers are told, "this question will be asked you by the inhabitants:

"'Why have you come?'

"The answer is straightforward and simple. We have come to drive out the common enemy. We seek no territory or material gains. The people of this area are our traditional friends. We want to keep them as friends. We have come to help them, not to oppress them."

And again the government message says:

"We Americans have come from afar to hit the common enemy, and we are determined to do our fullest share to liberate the victims of oppression."

The idea of comradeship with our colonial allies against the Axis is driven home again and again.

"Act towards them," says the Army pamphlet, "as you would expect them to act towards you if they came to America on the same kind of mission as yours."

That means, the pamphlet makes clear, respect for the native people's religion, their homes and women.

The Army document speaks out sharply against the "Nazified" Vichy Government.

"You will be landing on the shores of a country, whose people are our traditional friends," it declares. "We are not after the conquest of territory, but are out to destroy our enemy. This operation has been decided on as the quickest way to strike at one of the enemy's vulnerable points, and millions of Frenchmen are going to see the point, no matter what their NAZIFIED GOVERNMENT (our emphasis) tries to tell them."

The Army writer hails the fighters in the underground movement in France and North Africa as the Allies of America.

"Maybe you don't know what has been happening to the French people," he said, "What they have been thinking and doing these last two and a half years. . . .

"In France itself, especially in the Occupied Zone, the people have been putting up a better fight against the Nazis than their leaders succeeded in putting up. Their spirits were pretty low in the early days after the disaster. . . . But, when we came into the war and when they learned how United Nations strength was rising, the hopes of the French shot upward, first slowly, then by leaps and bounds. The French waited for us, and worked for us. They also listened to us, to our radio programs, risking their lives to hear a few words from New York, Cincinnati, Schenectady, Boston or London.

HAILS FIGHTING FRENCH

"And ever since 1940, many Frenchmen have continued to fight openly on our side, in the armed ranks of the United Nations. They and their brothers at home, keeping up the silent and dangerous struggle against terrorism, have wanted the same thing; to regain freedom and to pay back the Nazis for France's defeat and humiliations.

"Don't forget these facts," the pamphlet continued. 'Don't forget that an overwhelming majority of Frenchmen have always been on our side, and are still on our side."

Soviets Take 2 More Towns On Rzhev Front

(Continued from Page 1)

and destroyed nine tanks in repulsing fierce counterattacks.

Ten more German planes, three of them transports, were shot down Tuesday on the Stalingrad front.

An enemy infantry battalion lost another 300 officers and men in a futile counterattack on heights captured only Monday south of Voronezh, 300 miles northwest of Stalingrad. The Soviets encircled the attackers "by a skillful maneuver," the communique said.

In the area of the Rzhev-Vyazma railway Soviet units destroyed the enemy's defense fortifications. By our artillery fire several dozen enemy dugouts were destroyed and six artillery and three mortar batteries silenced. Up to a battalion of enemy infantry was dispersed and partly annihilated.

SKILLFUL MANEUVER

South of Voronezh Soviet detachments carried out reconnaissance. An enemy infantry battalion attempted to interfere with our scouts to regain positions lost the day before. By a skillful maneuver Soviet detachments encircled the enemy battalion, attacked, and killed about 300 German officers and men.

On Monday units of the Soviet air force in various sectors of the front, destroyed or damaged 10 German tanks, more than 40 trucks with troops and supplies, wrecked a railway train, silenced the fire of 10 artillery batteries, and scattered and partly wiped out up to a company of enemy infantry.

Reprieve by Governor Can Save Wellman

(Continued from Page 1)

to Wellman's being 400 miles distant from the scene of the supposed crime at the moment it is said to have been committed.

HIS TIME SHEET

First, here is the Charles H. Tompkins Co.'s daily time sheet. For Feb. 10, 1941, the day before the supposed rape, the deadpan, impersonal, wholly objective and disinterested time sheet says that William Wellman, No. 13,736, began work at 7:30 A. M. and quit at 4 P. M. It says that he was checked, along with 29 other laborers, twice in the field that day.

Secondly, here is the company's time sheet for Feb. 11, the next day—the day of the supposed rape at Statesville, 400 miles distant. This time sheet, as unconcerned as the other about William Wellman as anything but a laborer, says he began work at 7:30 A. M. and stopped at 4—when his 29 fellow laborers stopped. It says, as does the other one, that he was checked twice in the field and when he knocked off at 4. It says also that T. H. Pearson, time keeper, did the checking.

Thirdly, here is the Charles H. Tompkins Co. pay roll for the week beginning Sat. Feb. 8th, 1941. This payroll, even more impersonal than the other documents, if possible (for what pay-roll of a hardboiled contracting concern would pay a laborer who hadn't worked?) — this pay roll says Wellman worked 4½ hours Saturday, eight hours Monday, eight hours Tuesday (the fateful day), eight hours the day after. And to the end of that week.

Fourthly, here is the receipt for the previous week's pay. What makes this receipt one piece of evidence which proves Wellman's innocence with "almost mathematical certainty" is this—that it was signed in Wellman's own hand on the afternoon of Feb. 11, the very afternoon he is supposed to have raped a woman 400 miles distant.

That is why there must be more time. That is why everybody who reads these stories of Wellman's hapless predicament must write or wire Governor J. M. Broughton at Raleigh, N. C., asking that he allow Wellman's counsel enough time to get in touch with adidtional witnesses. That is why the 60 days' stay or execution, asked by Wellman's counsel, should be granted.

Truman Report Bares Serious Timber Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

dustry in the Northwest were indicated to be a major reason for the manpower shortage, which has been one factor in reducing production.

A manpower "freeze" of Northwestern timber workers, the committee found, only made the situation worse, because workers left for the higher paying jobs in aircraft and shipbuilding on the West Coast.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

The committee charged that business-as-usual practices by a number of operators have aggravated the lumber shortage.

It declared that a plan by the Department of Agriculture service to increase lumber production was held up for several months by Ben Alexander, WPB lumber coordinator, and others.

The committee declared that Alexander, WPB's lumber chief, "should be censored" for having concealed his opposition to this plan in discussions with Forest Service officials and then tried to hold up the plan behind-the-scenes.

The Truman Committee urged the establishing of a regional lumber office of WPB in the Pacific Northwest, which should maintain close contact with lumber operators and with CIO and AFL unions.

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Ira Wallach
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THE ADVENTURES OF PINKY RANKIN

By Dick Floyd

Living Scale of City Workers Cut

By Mac Gordon

The benefits of the government's wage stabilization policy have been denied to the vast army of New York civil service workers. Their wages have been frozen.

In the face of rising living costs and war financing, they now have over 30 per cent less to live on.

Living costs have gone up 19 per cent for them, as for everyone else, since January of 1941. They are deducting 10 per cent of their wages for bonds to help finance the war. On top of that, the new tax bills hit them equally with the rest of the population.

Less than 10,000 of the 140,000 workers in the municipal civil service are affected by mandatory salary increases. Most of them have not received a cent of increase for 20, and more, years. Last year the Mayor stretched a point and granted half a million dollars in increase to a few thousand laborers, amounting to $60 a year for each.

MANY UNDERPAID

The conception that civil service workers live off the fat of the land has been largely exploded by now. At least 10,000 workers in the city's hospitals make less than $1,000 a year, some as low as $700. Clerks at $1,200 and $1,300 a year are in the higher brackets of civil service. The Mayor's recent announcement to the effect that hospital workers will be granted increases of $2,000,000 scarcely solves their problems. It will mean $120 a year increase for the $70 a year clerks, nowhere near enough for a family to live on.

The increase was forced upon the Mayor by wholesale resignations of hospital workers, seriously endangering the functioning of the hospitals. The fact is that all vital city services are facing a crisis due to the administration's short-sighted wage policy. Breakdown of these services will obviously do inestimable damage to civilian war participation.

MAYOR CAN ACT

The money to adjust the situation is available, and the Mayor can make the necessary adjustments himself, as he did in the case of the hospital increases. With so many workers leaving and not being replaced, there is a big saving in the budget. Experts of the State, County and Municipal Workers Union (CIO) estimate this saving will amount to over $20,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year, next June 30th.

The great difficulty is the stubborn refusal of the Mayor to deal with the union. Workers have no channel for discussion of grievances or adjustment even of obvious inequities, either on a department or a city-wide basis. For instance, a number of skilled technicians in the Health Department, badly needed in the execution of the city's disease-control program, were classified at jobs paying $1,200 and $1,400 a year, obviously ridiculous pay for skilled chemists and biology technicians. But it has been impossible to adjust their classification because no one would discuss it with them. Many are leaving the service.

The City Council passed a resolution recommending to the Mayor that he bargain with the union, and numerous civic bodies have made similar requests. The Mayor ignores the Union's existence.

There are serious political consequences arising from this failure to adjust wages among civil service workers. Christian Front and other subversive bodies are making capital of the inevitable dissatisfaction.

The SCMWA has advanced a program of wage stabilization, in line with government policy. It calls for the elimination of sub-standard wages by establishment of a $1,200 minimum, and the application of the WLB formula of 15 per cent increase for the others. This, leaders estimate, will cost $22,000,000 and can be covered by moneys already appropriated but not used.

The State convention of the CIO union, to be held this weekend in New York, will grapple with this problem.

WLB Won't Act on City Labor Disputes

(Continued from Page 1)

duct of State and Municipal agencies involved."

The disputes involved wage demands of 32,000 New York transportation workers, 15 discharged employes of the public works department of Newark, and 800 employes of the gas and water system of Omaha.

Wayne L. Morse, public member, said he voted against taking jurisdiction in the cases but added a reservation and explanation of his vote, saying he believed it is "proper and desirable for the federal government to make available to the state and local governments the machinery of some such agency as the WLB to assist in the settlement of disputes."

"Hence," Morse said, "I would have preferred it if the directive order of these cases had stated that the WLB would offer its good offices for the purpose of rendering advisory opinions and recommendations in disputes of the nature involved in these cases if both sides to a given dispute requested it.

"Labor controversies between local governments and their employes can be as disruptive to the war effort as disputes in private industry, therefore, in the interest of a more successful prosecution of the war, I think mutual cooperation and reciprocal use of state and federal labor relations machinery should characterize the relationships between the federal and local governments in labor matters for the duration of the war."

Sell Russian Art for Soviet Aid

The Ladies Group of Upper Manhattan of the American-Russian Committee for Medical Aid to the U. S. S. R. has opened a store with an Art Gallery for the exhibition and sale of paintings by Russian Artists—many of them well known masters.

The store is located at 2599 Broadway and in addition to the art works in the gallery it features many articles of interests suitable for gifts.

Rescue Child at Chicago Fire

—Phonephoto.

This dramatic photo shows Chicago firemen rescuing a little girl from the upper floor of a three-story rooming house after it took fire. Three persons were hurt when they leaped from windows to escape the flames. Two of the injured are lying at the foot of the ladder. An invalid, who could not be moved, perished in the blaze.

Experts Tell Hearing Of Child-Care Need

By Ann Rivington

It's not up to the experts to give moral judgment as to whether or not mothers should go to work during the present manpower crisis, but rather to supply the child-care facilities so they can go to work, said Bernard Segal, President of the Welfare Workers Union, CIO, at a public hearing Monday on children and the war.

The hearing, called by the State Welfare Department, was addressed by dozens of child experts, welfare workers and public officials. Trade unions, parents' groups and other people's organizations, unfortunately, were not informed that the hearing would take place, and very few of them were represented.

"Round-the-clock supervision" of children of all ages whose mothers work was called for by Stanley Davis, Executive Director of Community Social Service.

"There was a real dearth of adequate resources for day care in this community even in peace time," he pointed out. He emphasized that school-age children and adolescents need care even more than pre-school children.

"We must take a leaf out of English experience, and increase health, welfare and recreational resources for children now," he stated.

CITE TERRORISM

Austin McCormick, executive director of the Osborne Association, referring to "recent reports of terrorism in the Brooklyn schools," urged **"not police protection, but more teachers, smaller classes, better curriculum, open school buildings and playgrounds."**

Dr. Caroline Cachry, director of the New York Bureau of Child Guidance, stressed the need for more teachers, less crowded classes, and more special services for school children. **At present, there is only one psychiatrist for 80,000 children in the Bronx, she said. Only 94 experts give special social and psychological services for the city's million school children.**

Dr. Bella V. Dodd, Legislative Representative of the New York Teachers' Union, informed the hearing that 1,000 teachers in New York City who have volunteered services for after-school care of children have not yet been utilized. She urged immediate opening of an after - school program throughout the city's schools, and appointment of 1,000 new teachers, to end overcrowding of classrooms.

Dr. Frank J. O'Brien, speaking for the Board of Education, called for immediate funds, to carry out an over-all plan for child welfare and education. The need for overall planning was urged by many speakers.

Increase in juvenile delinquency during the past 11 months was ascribed to wartime stresses on family life, especially those arising from the lack of care for children whose mothers are away from home working in industry.

George Murphy of the National Negro Congress and Lester Granger of the Urban League pointed out that **an end to discrimination against Negro children would do much towards reducing delinquency.**

WLB in New Step to Act On Disputes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Creation of a Trucking Commission to have jurisdiction over all labor disputes and requests for wage and salary adjustments affecting the stabilization of the trucking industry and of trucking phases of other industries was announced today by the National War Labor Board.

The WLB outlined duties of the Trucking Commission as well as those of a previously appointed Non-Ferrous Metals Commission in two directive orders made public today.

Professor Howard Meyerhoff, of Smith College, was appointed chairman of the Trucking Commission. The industry member is Landis O'Brien, executive vice president of the CCC Highway Express Company, Cleveland, Ohio, while Frank Tobin, research director of the AFL Teamster Unions legislative office here, was appointed as labor member.

The commission will be guided by executive orders and by the WLB's policies and orders, and its decisions will be final, subject to review by the WLB. It will handle all cases referred to it by the WLB.

The order on the Non-Ferrous Metals Commission gave it authority to decide cases "affecting the stabilization of the mining, milling, smelting, and refining of non-ferrous metals" referred to the commission by the WLB. Regional directors of the WLB in the ninth, tenth and Alaskan regions of the board also may assign cases to the commission.

Members of the commission appointed are Charles A. Graham, chairman; John Gorsuch, vice president. Labor representatives are James S. O'Brien, president of the Butte, Montana Metal Trades Council, AFL and A. E. Stevenson, secretary of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council, CIO. Industry representatives are Henry M. Hartman of Salt Lake City, Utah, and S. M. Thompson, president of the Cap Rock Coal Company of Denver.

Coast Landlords Try To Beat Rent Controls

(Special to the Daily Worker)

VALLEJO, Calif., Dec. 15.—Four hundred landlords in this vital war production area are ganging up against rent control. They object because the Office of Price Administration has rejected their demand for rent increases. They are hitting at the President's executive order which has frozen all rents throughout the country.

Members of the Greater Vallejo Landlords Association controlling several thousand apartments and other dwellings rebelled against rent ceilings last week.

The OPA fought back by obtaining from U. S. Judge Martin I. Welsh in San Francisco a temporary order restraining 13 association members and 90 "John Does" from **"directly or indirectly demanding rents in excess of the legal maximum and from attempting or agreeing to anything in violation to the regulations."**

The California State Apartment Conference, offering to mediate the dispute, said that "this is no longer a local condition and threatens to spread to other communities."

SAN DIEGO ALSO

The revolt is spreading among other landlords eager to make excess profits from the war. The San Diego Apartment House owners is planning some action, it is reported.

The Vallejo revolt may be traced to a meeting of landlords on Oct. 28 at which a secret resolution was passed condemning OPA regulations as "socialistic in its tendencies."

The Association characterizes the OPA suit in enforcing ceilings as a "deliberate attempt to stifle free speech."

C. S. Crittendon, OPA area rental director, said that the law has been enforced in 300 other communities without difficulty. He said he will "continue to deny requested adjustments so long as petitioners seek more than the law allows."

In Oakland, a tenant who was evicted from his apartment though OPA said it couldn't be done, is suing the landlord for $7,590.95 under the triple damage suit.

Vallejo, scene of the furore is a town of 20,000 which has become a booming war industry center. Its proximity to Mare Island Navy Yard has doubled its population. Living quarters have been at a premium for a year and until the rent control act was passed, fantastic prices were charged for inadequate housing.

Our Army Gets the Gravy for Christmas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UP).—American soldiers at home and abroad will eat turkey for Christmas—5,000,000 pounds of it.

The War Department said today that turkeys for overseas units are already in the mess sergeants iceboxes.

Along with the turkey, the troops will get:

Fresh fruit cup, cream celery soup, dressing, giblet gravy, snowflake potatoes, green beans, tomatoes, corn pudding, hot rolls and butter, cranberry orange relish.

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This Nursery Will Close For Lack of Gov't Action

The Day Nursery School of the Morningside Community Center has just suffered a major operation but, instead of being helped by it, as should be the case, the patient will probably die. Unless there be, soon, a transfusion of blood.

Blood, in this instance, means certain equipment and not money.

The Day Nursery School of the Morningside Community Center occupies the premises of the Church of the Master, Rev. James Robinson, pastor, at 80 Morningside Ave.

The city fire department rules, quite properly, that any nursery occupying two floors must have not more than 29 children OR install a fire alarm system. This nursery school has nearly 50 children on two floors. But it had no fire alarm system. The Rev. Mr. Robinson, director of the Community Center and, therefore, of the nursery school, working with the executive committee, immediately began plans for raising money to buy a fire alarm system.

For two years the hard-working parents of the nursery school children scrimped and saved. They saved 350 dollars and bought the fire alarm system.

Then, having it and needing the nursery—needing it more than ever now, since the mothers of these children have to work—**they could not get it installed! Nobody would install the system because they could not get it cleared through the Priorities Board.**

Why? Because priorities on fire alarm systems are being given only where such systems are essential to winning the war.

If there were now a central authority in Washington (with branches throughout the country) for handing out materials essential to this people's anti-fascist war, neither the Morningside Community Center Day Nursery School, nor any other like nursery in Harlem—or anywhere else—would have to curtail its usefulness or close down because of such a ruling.

A centralized war economy would recognize the fact that nurseries for war-working mothers are essential to winning this people's war. On that basis it would allocate fire alarm systems wherever needed—even to day nurseries in Harlem.

This fight is, therefore, not only a fight to preserve the nursery in question. It is also a fight for a centralized war economy. Because that kind of economy is essential to our winning the war sooner than we otherwise could.

Nurseries Are Priorities Too

AN EDITORIAL

It is disturbing to learn that one of the best of nurseries—from the point of view of equipment and personnel—in the Harlem community, has been badly hurt through reduction both of the number of children in attendance and in the number of personnel. Reason for this injury lies, briefly, in the absence of a central governmental authority for dispensing essential war materials.

The Rev. James Robinson, noted as a far-seeing and progressive leader among the people of Harlem, states that the Day Nursery School of the Morningside Community Center, of which he is director, has been forced to abandon nearly 20 children because the fire alarm system, required by the city and which the nursery already has bought, cannot be installed. It cannot be installed because priorities forbid installation except where essential to the winning of the war.

We must have—the people must raise their voices ever more loudly for—a centralized war economy. Such a central authority for allocating essential materials of war would of necessity recognize the fact that nothing is more essential to the winning of the war than people.

MOTHERS ARE PEOPLE! THE MOTHERS OF HARLEM WANT TO GET INTO WAR INDUSTRIES AND HELP TO DEFEAT FASCISM! IN ORDER TO DO IT THEY MUST HAVE NURSERIES AND NURSERY SCHOOLS IN WHICH TO LEAVE THEIR CHILDREN!

Here's a City by City Picture of Meat Shortage Throughout Nation

A scarcity of beef in Texas, greatest cattle raising state in the union. . . .

Virtual butter famine in Milwaukee in the heart of the nation's biggest dairy area. . . .

Horse meat in butcher shops in Boston. . . .

No meat at all in San Francisco. . . .

All this together with increased prices have been brought on by the failure of the Federal government to start an all-over rationing program which war suggested by CIO and AFL months ago, as vital to centralized economic planning.

Yesterday, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard said that no definite plan of rationing food was being worked on, even though he knew that a public demand for it existed.

"Congress just won't grant the funds," he admitted. The entire price control and rationing program is being menaced by the lack of funds necessary for enforcement. Congress is obstructing the anti-inflation fight by its refusal to grant more dollars and cents to government agencies carrying out this work.

A Federated Press survey of major cities and war centers reveals that a serious scarcity of food and clothing exists. And even greater shortages can be expected soon unless the government begins universal rationing at once, the **Wall Street Journal** said last week.

Federated Press correspondents report that price violations and shortages are critical. This is their summary:

BOSTON: Sixty thousand pounds of horse meat sold in two weeks as beef ran out. Newspapers attack OPA and rationing and at same time publish stories that public likes horse flesh.

NEW YORK: Beef has disappeared from low price chain stores. Shortages exist in canned fruit and vegetables, dried peas and beans, canned milk, fresh vegetables, cheese, spices. Towels, sheets, radios, toasters, lamps and steel toys may not be available by Jan. 1.

PHILADELPHIA: Shortages exist in all food items except cereals, dried beans, peas, chickens, pork and eggs. Practically no veal or beef for weeks.

PITTSBURGH: Dried fruits are no longer available. Beef has virtually disappeared. Lamb scarce. Pork still plentiful.

AKRON: Price chiseling rampant in chain and independent stores. Scarcities apparent in basic foods.

CLEVELAND: Meat shortages acute and growing worse. Canned goods scarce and butter is not obtainable in many stores.

DETROIT: Facing meatless Christmas. Butter supply 50 percent of normal. Clothing plentiful. Sheets, towels, scarce.

CHICAGO: Stores find it impossible to keep enough canned fruit and vegetable juices on shelves. Butter sales restricted to 1 pound a customer. Flour supply getting low. Sheets, yard goods scarce.

MILWAUKEE: Quarter-pound of butter to customer is limit in all stores; housewives reporting no butter in many stores. Much resentment against failure to put labor and consumers on rationing boards.

HOUSTON: Much chiseling on prices here, in San Antonio, Austin, Corpus Christi and Beaumont. Pork and bacon as well as beef scarce. Plenty of fish. Supplies of flashlights, needles, electric irons, many other goods virtually exhausted.

SAN FRANCISCO: Except for nylon stockings, no clothing crisis yet. But food is another story. No beef for two weeks and no pork for another week. No butter. No ham. no bacon. Milk scarce.

LOS ANGELES: This area faces a virtually meatless holiday season. CIO Council calls for immediate rationing. Hoarding mounts. Area still one of greatest food producing centers but because of higher prices elsewhere food is shipped out.

'Daily' Guild Party Draws Record Crowd

A capacity crowd attended the Winter Frolic arranged by the Daily Worker Unit of the Newspaper Guild held at the Guild Club, 40 E. 40th St., Saturday night. Nearly 200 were unable to gain admittance to the affair. Every branch of the armed services was represented in the attendance.

Entertainment was provided by Genius, Inc., which presented "Conrad, You Dastard"; Nettie Harary, who was starred in "Pins and Needles," and Prof. King who gave out with original music and lyrics on contemporary themes.

Sender Garlin, Daily Worker columnist, was Master of Ceremonies.

Of the proceeds, $125 was donated to the Servicemen's Welfare Committee of the Newspaper Guild of New Work, $50 for Christmas gifts to the ten Daily Worker staff writers now in the armed forces, and the rest as a fund for future affairs. The Guild Unit expresses its thanks to Daily Worker readers for their support.

OPA Boosts 17 Food Prices—It's Got to Stop

The Office of Price Administration this week approved an increase in the retail price of 17 grocery commodities. This means that the consumer will again be paying more and getting less for his food-dollar than he has in 20 years.

The items which will be raised are: Canned apples, apple sauce, apple juice, vinegar, cured herring, canned boned chicken and turkey, maple sugar, blended maple syrup, fountain fruits, egg noodles, tamales, tortillas, potato chips, raisin filled or topped biscuits and crackers, fig bars, peanut candy and extracted honey.

OPA's reason for the increase was the need to relieve the "squeeze" on wholesalers and retailers. Price are changing so rapidly that consumers are unable to keep track of new ceilings. This nullifies their effectiveness as price wardens.

A 2 YEAR SPECIAL

The average American has gone through the food price wringer 38 times since Jan. 1941. According to the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, food prices have risen 32 per cent from Jan. 1941 to Jan. 1942. During the past 12 months, food prices jumped another six per cent—making a 38 per cent rise in two years.

When one considers that during normal times food costs the wage-earner about 36 per cent of his pay-check, it isn't hard to understand that present food prices are causing a gargantuan strain on workers' earnings.

According to the War Labor Board formula, workers are entitled to wage increases if living costs have risen 15 per cent since Jan. 1941.

Emil Rieve, member of the War Labor Board and president of the Textile Workers Union told the New Jersey CIO conference last Sunday that workers' living costs had jumped 19 per cent since 1941. This entitles all workers to raises.

Increased prices are the greatest source of dissatisfaction among workers. Everyone is talking about the HCL. This dissatisfaction threatens to disrupt the war unity of the people.

OPA ceilings set at March highs, the lack of enforcement and continued breaks in the ceiling prices are leading to a crisis in domestic economy.

Something must be done. And fast.

Where to Get The 'Daily'

(Continued from Page 1)

YORKVILLE

14-15-16 A.D., 350 E. 81st St., Room 6.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

22 A.D., 493 W. 145th St.

23 A.D., 1422 St. Nicholas Ave., Room 5.

BRONX

1-3 A.D., 785 Westchester Ave.
2 A.D., 1 E. 167th Street.
4-5 A.D., 1334 Wilkins Ave. (1 fl. up).
6 A.D., 2700 Olinville Ave.
7 A.D., 645 E. Tremont Ave., Room 211.
8 A.D., North, 3411 Jerome Ave.
8 A.D., South, 9 W. Burnside Ave.
International Workers Order, 1272 Hoe Avenue.

KINGS

1-3-7-8 A.D., 276 Fulton Street.
2 A.D., 1212 Kings Highway.
Williamsburg, 54 Graham Ave.
9-12-21 A.D., 3920 13th Ave.
16 A.D., 2166 86th St.
17 A.D., 1660 Fulton St.
18 A.D., 236 Utica Ave, Brownsville, E.N.Y., 1797 Pitkin Avenue.
Coney Island-Brighton, 509 Brighton Beach Ave.
International Workers Order, 3200 Coney Island Ave.
C.P. Headquarters, 88 Sumner Avenue.
C.P. Headquarters, 298 So. 2nd St.

HARLEM

East Harlem, 171 E. 116th St.
Upper Harlem, 200 E. 138th St. (one fl. up).
Lower Harlem, 1668 Madison Ave.

QUEENS

1-2 A.D., 46-14 Queens Blvd., Sunnyside, L. I.
3 A.D., 105-02 Northern Blvd., Corona.
Inwood Forum, 160-04 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica.

A Union Tells Why N.Y. Output Is Being Choked

(You don't have to go to Detroit or Seattle to see what's right and what's wrong with the nation's production efforts. Examination of New York's problems casts light on most of them. In this series of articles, of which this is the fourth, The Daily Worker reviews those problems.)

By Dorothy Loeb

New York can be a powerful source of productive capacity for America's war effort not only because of the huge industrial plant structures which rim Manhattan Island but because of a reservoir of strength which, a year after Pearl Harbor, remains relatively untapped.

That reservoir is the city's vast network of small shops, plants employing anywhere from eight to a thousand workers.

There are approximately 30,000 such, many of them with equipment that can be geared to war. The Army in recent months has surveyed some 11,000 of them, but though some faltering steps have been made towards progress, the situation remains chaotic.

UNION EXPOSES SITUATION

Local 1,225 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, which has contracts with more than 40 such shops, virtually all of them capable of doing one job or another for the war, discloses a picture which puts the need for national planning in klieg lights.

The fight for contracts for New York is just one part, though doubtless the best publicized part, of the problem, according to Carl Nykanen, one of the union's organizers.

There have been war casualties among shops that just couldn't get work, couldn't convert or couldn't get relief through the Smaller War Plants Corporation, he says.

But that's only part of the story. The glaring need for national planning as it affects employing this huge source of New York's productive capacity comes from other directions, too, he says.

LACK OF PLANNING

Sometimes, it's a case of not too few orders, but too many. That's true in the bullet die industry, he says. Sometimes there are orders and materials but drawn-out delays in War Labor Board action hamper production and disturb the supply of manpower. Sometimes well equipped companies actually succeed in getting orders only to have the contracts suddenly switched to plants which are already over their heads in work.

There was a time a few months back when production of bullet dies was booming in the New York area, Nykanen says.

"Procurement agencies gave out orders which were subcontracted to anybody and everybody," he explains. "Plants that can work on a variety of small parts, that could have been adjusted to diverse work, were all turning out dies. They made enough to pave the streets from here to Berlin.

LAYOFF FOLLOWS BOOM

"They're overstocked now. That whole branch of the war production program is down now in the New York area. They haven't been converted to anything else and they're going through layoffs."

The union leader conceded that in the course of the war changes in orders and cancellations are necessary but he cited the chaotic fashion in which shops go from full production to stunning layoffs as factors which not only deprive the war effort of production but morale as well.

WLB DELAYS

There's a different kind of a problem at the Eugene Munsell Company, 200 Varick St. Manufacturers of mica, an important war item, used for electrical instruments of all kinds, this firm has orders, materials, good relations with organized labor, and wants to go ahead.

Functioning in an industry which has always been sub-standard in pay, war expansion caught the firm with a 35 cent minimum hourly rate. The average wage in the shop right now is 43 cents an hour.

Because of the low wages, there had always been a shifting personnel in this industry. But now, shifting interfered with a vital war need. Stability became essential to procurement agencies ordering its output and it became a special concern of management. A contract carrying a 10-cent an hour flat raise was negotiated but because it has been delayed for weeks awaiting War Labor Board action, the enthusiasm it aroused has been dissipated and the manpower question persists.

CHAOTIC DECISIONS

Sudden contract changes, put through without rhyme or reason after small plants have gone through the formalities of getting orders, intensify the headaches.

The Eisemann Magneto Corporation, one of New York's factories, several times was on the verge of completing orders but each time proposals were over-ruled in the Office of Chief of Ordnance.

Another exceptionally well-equipped plant here in New York, whose case is being fought in Washington currently, bid on a contract and was promised that it would be given after Army inspectors and engineers gave it a 100 per cent rating. The order they counted on was switched to a plant with a six months backlog and nobody knows why.

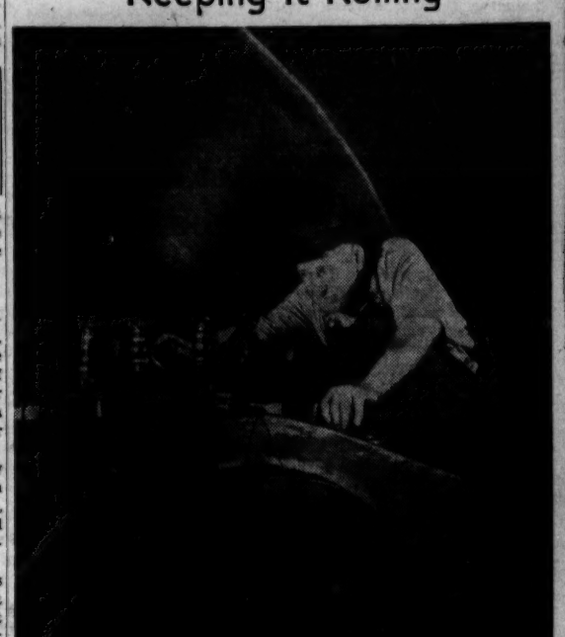
A survey made by Frederick Tompkins, coordinator of purchases in the New York Ordnance Office, shows that New York firms could turn out $109,000,000 worth of ordnance items monthly, including 79 items.

When adequate centralized planning has been introduced, use of the small plant capacity for that kind of production will be possible.

(Tomorrow: Aircraft Production in Long Island.)

Production on the Subway Circuit

Keeping It Rolling



This worker, adjusting the valve of the oil line, in a huge war plant is smoothing the assembly line for all-out production. But the same skill and diligence shown by this war worker isn't being duplicated in the planning of war production in the New York area. Chaotic planning, decentralized and overlapping jurisdiction, and diffused contract direction is hurting production here. Read Dorothy Loeb's article on this situation in the adjoining column.

Powell Flays Incitement by B'klyn Judge

(Continued from Page 1)

Surpless held her in $5,000 bail as a "dangerous person."

"I arise to point out the anti-democratic and bigoted attitude of Magistrate Abner Surpless," said Councilman Powell, "and say that anybody who stirs up bigoted race prejudice is not serving the war effort of this country."

He pointed to the "outrageous" bail of $5,000, later reduced by a Supreme Court judge, and said:

"The problem of juvenile delinquency is not a Negro problem but a problem for both Negro and white citizens."

Powell told the Council that the rate of juvenile delinquency had increased more among white children in the recent period than among Negroes.

"No one," he declared, "should drag in race now and make Negroes look like fifth columnists. There is no fifth column among Negroes."

Powell urged that the Council explore all phases of child delinquency at a public hearing next Friday on the Goldberg-Ninfo resolution calling on the Mayor to take proper steps in the matter.

"The hour has struck," said Powell, "to appoint a Negro member to the Board of Education."

Councilman Anthony DiGiovanna, Brooklyn Democrat, was the only Councilman to take issue with Councilman Powell. He stated Magistrate Surpless had no intention to "cast reflection on the Negro race."

Councilwoman Gertrude W. Klein, Bronx Laborite, supported Powell, stating the bail set for Mrs. Thompson was excessive.

She assailed Surpless' insistence that the cops should be given more power by the Mayor to act with nightsticks.

$130 Billion Income

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UP).—The Federal Reserve Board today estimated national income for the present fiscal year at $130,000,000,000, and said federal, state and municipal taxes would absorb 24.5 per cent of the total.

More for Less

THIS heart-to-heart talk between the IWO Insurance Adviser and a member is important as well as interesting to YOU.

Member: I am 34 years old and I have $100.00 of insurance in the IWO, for which I now pay 39c a month or $4.68 a year. Isn't that rather high for so little insurance?

Insurance Adviser: Yes, it is high. Any IWO member who has so little insurance in the Order is really not taking advantage of the low-cost IWO insurance.

Member: Wouldn't more insurance cost proportionately more? Wouldn't $1,000.00 for example, cost ten times as much?

Ins. Adv.: No. $1,000.00 IWO insurance would cost 84c a month.

Member: That's only 45c a month more than what I am now paying for my $100.00 insurance.

Ins. Adv.: That's right. You would be getting ten times as much insurance for only a little over twice the cost.

Member: How is that?

Ins. Adv.: You know, it costs money to run an organization, any organization, insurance companies included. It costs money to run the IWO. And so, a part of each member's insurance dues goes for expenses. Do you suppose that the expense of handling a $1,000.00 insurance member is greater than the expense of handling a $100.00 insurance member?

Member: No, the cost should be the same. After all, the clerical work, supplies, postage, etc., are the same.

Ins. Adv.: Right you are. A member with a $100.00 policy pays the same amount into the expense fund as the member with a $1,000.00 or a $2,000.00 insurance policy.

Member: I see it now. The expense item is added on only to the first $100.00 insurance. It is not repeated for each additional $100.00 of insurance. I certainly have been impractical, to say the least, I am going to apply for more IWO insurance.

Ins. Adv.: You will be making a very good insurance buy.

Member: Thank you.

Prepared by Herman A. Seligson
Director, Life Insurance Service Bureau

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER
National Office, 80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LITTLE LEFTY *by del*

KKK Whip - Murderers Pardoned by Talmadge

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—Again proving himself the darling of the hooded hoodlums. Georgia's lame-duck Governor Eugene Talmadle has pardoned three Ku Kluxers convicted of the fatal flogging of Ike Gaston, East Point barber in March, 1940.

Freed of charges that were upheld by the state court of appeals last November were Floyd I. Lee, W. T. Walton and George Cameron. Talmadge's action was "conditional" upon their compliance with all "local, state and federal laws," his secretary explained.

Lee was under a four-year term, Walton four and one-half and Cameron two. A total of 17 men were indicted in the flogging cases. Gaston's battered body, found in a section of timbered land, was the clue that led to the investigation.

Will the Transit Board Heed Eastman Warning?

A half million new transport workers will be needed by mid-1943, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, revealed yesterday. He urged the greatest possible labor, management and government cooperation to achieve the objective.

His views were disclosed in the current edition of the War Production Board's press service.

New York City's Board of Transportation, however, continues to defy such a policy. It is driving hundreds of transit workers out of the service every week.

The city-operated lines serve 6,000,000 passengers daily. Many of these lines lead to war plants in the city or connect to transit systems to North Jersey and Long Island war areas. Callous refusal to lift wages above sub-standard rates for most of the subway workers and anti-unionism-as-usual, have forced these key workers to quit for better-paying war jobs.

The TWU's wage demand is now pending before the War Labor Board, whose jurisdiction in the case is challenged by Mayor LaGuardia and the Board.

Mr. Eastman, expressing grave concern over the entire national transport picture, outlined a three-point program requiring management-labor cooperation if a crisis is to be avoided.

He called for extra efforts to train new workers, especially women.

Eastman's Proposals to Help War Transportation

This is what Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, feels must be done to bring the nation's transit and transportation systems into the war effort—100 per cent. His views are stated here as released by the War Production Board.

1. The success of that program will require the greatest cooperative efforts of labor, management and all governemnt agencies concerned.

2. The programs of recruiting and training in the transport industry must take into account the seniority principle and the upgrading process followed in the transportation system. Under these policies, promotion and grading of employes depends to a considerable degree upon comparative service records. Much of the new labor must be common labor hired at the bottom of the industry's scale. Pre-employment and on-the-job training is required to man the industry from the bottom up, through the upgrading process.

"Concerning intensified utilization of transportation labor, complete labor-management cooperation would further improve the efficiency of labor. Current efforts by labor and management groups," he said, "should go far in this direction.

"He indicated that in some instances hours of work could be lengthened further without detriment to employe but pointed out that, for the most part, the industry already operates under standard 48-hour week and that, in addition, overtime has increased considerably.

"Paying tribute to transportation employes who are working as many hours as safety permits, he pointed out that in many cases the workers are staying on the job up the danger point."

On the Air, Too

Building planes at the Lockheed plant in Burbank, Calif., is not the only way these members of Lodge 727, International Association of Machinists, AFL, help the war effort. They also take part in the radio program staged by the 4th Interceptor Command at NBC Studios in Hollywood.

Browder Answers War Economy Questions

In his report to the recent meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party, Earl Browder dealt with many important questions of war production. Subsequently Browder addressed a meeting of active trade union workers where he discussed these issues at greater detail and where many questions were asked. We have selected the most important of these questions and are answering them beginning today with selections from Browder's report to the National Committee and from his remarks to the trade union workers.

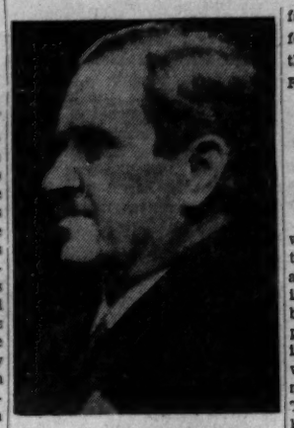
I. Some newspapers say the landing of our troops in Africa is the Second Front. Is this correct?

Up until Nov. 7, 1942 (the landing of U. S. troops in Africa), everything depended upon the realization of the Second Front to actualize the coalition which is the basis of the United Nations. This coalition of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain was a project to which only token commitments had been made by its Anglo-American members, until large-scale military engagements gave it substance and actuality. The occupation of Northern Africa by American and British forces on Nov. 7 and the actions that followed, while not yet the realization of the Second Front in Europe, constitute that military commitment to the war which is the essence of the Second Front and bring the full realization of the Second Front close. The basic significance of this has been registered by all of the main leaders of the United Nations—in our own country by the President himself and the principal leader of the Republicans, Mr. Willkie, in Britain by Mr. Churchill, in China by Chiang Kai-shek, and in the Soviet Union most clearly and most significantly by the statements of Joseph Stalin in his speech on Nov. 6, and in his letter to Mr. Cassidy of the Associated Press.

It is therefore no longer necessary to focus our political thought upon this problem in the same way as before Nov. 7. The world situation is changing rapidly, and we must not find ourselves concentrating upon issues that are no longer the links which have to be grasped at the moment. Not that the problems involved in the military-political developments of the war are all solved. To think so, or to act upon that assumption, would be a grave mistake equally serious with that of disregarding the changes introduced by the events of Nov. 7. No, the problems are not solved. But the main turn of the war has been made. And this places all these problems in a new light.

This does not mean that the war is won. The war still must be won by fighting. It must be won by the kind of fighting that is inspired by correct policies, and these policies, in their detailed development, still need to be hammered out in harmony with the grand strategy of the war established in the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition leading the United Nations. This war is not going to be won by purchasing Darlans and Quislings, but by fighting. And as we begin to find that fighting this war, which we have just begun, is not a picnic, we will have to make sure that the irrational rise of optimism that exists in the country at this moment is not followed by an equally irrational plunge into pessimism. We have to make sure that the country is mobilized for maximum support to the development of the offensive and to its full and speedy realization in the Second Front in Europe.

It has been said that the Second Front campaign initiated by the Communists was a mistake because preparations for the Second Front were being organized all the time, and now offensive operations have been started. It is, indeed, a novel experience to be chided for having raised a demand because that demand is now in the process of being realized! However, at no time during our campaign for the Second Front did we question that the strategy of the Second Front was the established policy of the United Nations. We specifically combatted every suggestion that the Second Front campaign was a sign of lack of confidence in the President. We fought for the Second Front as the established policy of our government and of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.



EARL BROWDER

It was necessary to make this fight and, if we had not made it, we might not have got the African offensive when we did, because there was taking place in this country and England a mobilization of the Munich and appeasement forces to hamper and weaken the opening of the Second Front and an offensive anywhere. Can anyone honestly claim that these beginnings in Africa—and, as Mr. Churchill put it, Africa is only the springboard to the Second Front in Europe—have been weakened because we mobilized the masses for the Second Front? On the contrary, it is quite clear that the African offensive was facilitated and the nation's war effort was strengthened because of the mass movement for the Second Front.

II. Why do you lay such stress at this time on centralized economy when there seem to be so many other pressing issues?

The achievement of a centralized war economy is the link by which to mobilize the country politically against the reactionary and defeatist forces trying to stage a comeback on the basis of false interpretations of the last elections. It is the basis on which the country will drive forward to attain maximum production for the war. Through it we will help unify the labor movement and consolidate national unity, thereby isolating and routing the defeatists. Above all, it will enable us to forge the greatest support to the offensive in the military field, providing the Army and the Navy with the necessary backing for carrying through the victorious Second Front against the fascist enemy. And through it, finally, we will most effectively find the solid base for the fight for a correct policy on international relations, not fully worked out as yet, and in this way strengthen the United Nations and the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition leading it in the historic achievement of victory over fascist barbarism and in the peaceful collaboration for the solution of the post-war problems.

• • •

We can proceed most effectively now to the next step in the unfolding of the United Nations' war against the Axis by concentrating on the problems of a centralized war economy and production for the war. The solution of these problems, following the turn in the war signalized by the events of Nov. 7, has become unquestionably the key link now for the mobilization of the full striking power of our country in the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. At the same time, these problems of war production and war economy are the least definitely solved.

Expose Jim Crow in City's Railroad Yards

How New York City's railroad yards and terminals set up illegal barriers against Negro workers in violation of President Roosevelt's order banning discriminatory practices was exposed yesterday by the Negro Labor Victory Committee. The Committee announced it was preparing to appear before the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee when it holds its hearings on railroad discrimination Jan. 25 to 27 in Washington.

A subcommittee of railroad employment of the Negro Labor Victory Committee detailed instance after instance of discrimination against Negro workers in the city's railroad industry.

Cases include:

1—In the laundry division of the dining car department, Pennsylvania Railroad, a Negro applicant was told to go elsewhere for work. The Pennsylvania laundry, she was told, is Jim Crow, in brazen violation of the President's Executive Order 8802.

DISCOURAGE PROMOTIONS

2—Again in the Pennsylvania Railroad, when a Negro car cleaner applies for promotion which is his due as a result of time of service, he is openly discouraged.

"Why do you apply?" he is told, "you know you won't get it."

3—Negro dining car waiters are ordered to teach newly hired, unskilled white workers how to become stewards. The Negro teachers, however, are themselves denied the opportunity to become stewards, and are told they are not qualified.

These cases and many others, all in affidavit form for presentation to the FEPC, also include charges of discriminatory practices by the railroad unions, which join with the companies in barring Negro employment as well as advancement to skilled categories.

T. A. Jackson, president of the Dining Car Employes Union, Local 370, AFL, is secretary of the subcommittee on railroad employment of the Negro Labor Victory Committee.

Jackson announced that the Negro Labor Victory Committee is planning a conference of organized labor in New York City on discrimination in railroad employment.

He said that in addition to preparing for the FEPC hearings, his subcommittee is also approaching the Office of Defense Transportation on a training program for Negro workers in the skilled crafts.

The sub-committee includes:

Vincent Musorafeti, president, Local 92, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, AFL.

Hanson Stubbs, shop steward, Local Industrial Union, 185-H, CIO.

Frank S. Haylett, local chairman, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Local 309.

Mrs. Adelaide Lockhart, president, Ladies Auxiliary, Dining Car Employes Union, Local 370, AFL.

J. Caswell Reid, eastern representative, United Transport Service Employes, CIO.

Mrs. A. Nayler, president, Ladies Auxiliary, United Transport Service Employes, Local 501, CIO.

Mr. Nelson Cunningham, chairman, Board of Trustees, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Local 309.

Mr. Hope Stevens, attorney for the Committee, who will present the affidavits before the FEPC.

Baltimore Workers Back on the Job

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15 (UP).—Striking workers of the Baltimore Transit Company were back at their jobs today under an agreement to mediate grievances, ending a 15-hour walkout that tied up 30 per cent of the city's bus and trolley lines.

The agreement was reached at a meeting with Waldo Holden, war Labor Board mediator, who had warned that the 200 strikers must return to work before the Board could act.

Charges Sabotage of Great Lakes Shipping

The National Maritime Union, CIO, charged today that the Inland Steel Company had launched an expensive campaign to "sabotage a unanimous decision of a War Labor Board panel stabilizing the Great Lakes shipping industry."

Jack Lawrenson, NMU vice-president in charge of the Great Lakes region, said the company persisted in playing "union-busting as usual without regard to utilizing all manpower to win the war."

"Two seamen who had been torpedoed aboard oil tankers and had escaped death were refused jobs by the Lake Carriers Association because of the anti-labor bias of these companies," Lawrenson said.

"Inland Steel's attempt to paint the panel's order as an attempt to force a new and untried system of hiring manpower is ludicrous," Lawrenson said.

"The fact is that union hiring halls have been in effect in the principal seaports of the United States for many years and their honest and efficient operation is largely responsible for the bridge of ships across the oceans maintained by union men to supply materials and reinforcements to our troops and to our Allies.

"Statements that the panel's order gives the NMU a closed shop is sheer nonsense. The order merely directs the company to give the union preferential treatment in hiring of men," Lawrenson said.

He quoted from the panel's decision which said:

"The panel is unanimously of the opinion that the union is entitled to some form of union security. The union has an excellent record. It has not participated in any wartime strikes. Its affairs appear to be conducted along democratic lines. It has contributed to a vast improvement in the working conditions of the seamen who constitute its membership."

The union charged that Inland Steel and three other companies affected by the panel's ruling—International Harvester Co., Interstate Steamship Co. and Bethlehem Transportation Corp.—had consistently discriminated against union men in hiring manpower for their vessels.

"Pressure campaigns of this sort, designed to set aside unanimous decisions by government agencies can result in nothing but chaos in an industry whose efficient operation is vital to our war effort. This attempt to bludgeon by pressure the War Labor Board should be resisted and this anti-union bias against manpower stabilization in a vital war industry must be compared to actual sabotage of our war effort," he said.

Movie, Radio Figures to Talk at B'klyn RWR Rally

Various phases of Russian life and the contributions of that nation to the Allied cause will be discussed at a rally for Russian War Relief at 8:30 P. M. on Friday, Dec. 18, in the Aperion Manor, 813 Kings Highway, Brooklyn. Donald Ogden Stewart, Hollywood writer, Thelma Nuremberg, former editor of "The Woman Today" and American correspondent for Soviet women's publications, and William S. Gailmor, WHN news commentator and lecturer will speak.

Sponsored by the Kings Highway Committee for Russian War Relief as one of the special features of the "Thanks to Russia Month" campaign, the rally also will feature a series of short films of Russia. Admission is 28 cents.

Small Firms Get No Raw Material

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Sponsors of the Murray-Patman Act passed six months ago questioned today whether the objective of the measure to aid small business in getting war contracts is being realized in practise.

Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, and Rep. Wright Patman, chairman of the House Small Business Committee, expressed great doubt that the Smaller War Plants Corporation created by their bill has done the job that was needed.

At a joint hearing of both committees, they put Lou Holland, head of the Smaller War Plants Corporation in the War Production Board, through a close cross-examination.

"You are making an excellent effort but you haven't succeeded in getting many contracts to small business," Murray said.

Only about $150,000,000 in contracts have been placed all together through the SWPC.

Holland insisted throughout that he was now getting "excellent cooperation" from the Army and Navy Procurement officials.

Towards the end of the hearing, Holland admitted the real bottleneck was the fact that practically all scarce raw materials were being allocated to big business and none was left for small business.

WLB OK's Raise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UP).—The War Labor Board today approved a pay increase of $7.50 a week for chorus girls at the Earle Theatre here. It found their working hours have been increased more than 30 per cent in the past six months without a corresponding weekly pay raise. They will receive $42.50.

Russian Aid to Hear Montreal Labor Head

Leaders of American labor will pay tribute to the workers of the Soviet Union at a labor dinner to be held at 6:30 P.M., Dec. 22, at the Commodore Hotel, 42nd St. and Lexington Ave., New York City.

James J. Walker, impartial chairman of the Coat and Suit Industry, is chairman of the labor dinner for the Trade Union Division of Russian War Relief, Inc.

Walker, in announcing the event, said:

"The dinner is conceived as a tribute to the Russian workers who have, by their sustained effort to increase production during this war, helped that nation and its army to achieve the victories which have won the admiration of the world."

Principal speakers at the dinner will include Paul Fournier, president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council; Sidney Hillman, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, Harvey Brown, president, International Association of Machinists, AFL, and Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union, CIO.

Walker said that during the dinner the "Scrolls of Greetings and Tribute to the Russian People" which most unions have been circulating among their memberships for signatures and dollar contributions, will be turned in to Russian War Relief for presentation to the workers of Russia.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

Want some interesting work? Worker is expanding its research division and needs volunteer help. Must have necessary political references. Any weekday from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. at the Daily Worker library, 35 East 12th Street.

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Consumers Should Know:

There seems to be some confusion in the minds of consumers whether stores are required to post price ceilings.

All stores selling cost of living items, which are food, clothing, medicinal supplies and household articles are required by the Office of Price Administration to post price ceilings in their stores. These ceilings are supposed to be placed in a spot which all consumers can see when purchasing commodities. The ceiling prices should have been posted as far back as April.

If a retailer hasn't got his prices posted, tell him politely that he must post them. If he refuses to comply with the law, write to the Office of Price Administration, Empire State Building, New York City.

A Meal a Man Can Work on:

Whether you eat at home or eat in restaurants, proper meals should be served so you can carry on the work of winning the war.

Here are some questions and answers on the subject supplied by the Nutrition in Industry Committee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

1—Are you eating egg, meat and fish dishes?

(a) Eggs: Boiled, poached, omelet, dessert and in "made" dishes.

(b) Meat, fish or poultry: At least one entree on each luncheon and dinner menu.

2—Are you eating whole grain and renriched white bread and cereals?

Whole grain cereal for breakfast.

Whole grain cereal and fresh fruits for luncheon.

Whole wheat or enriched white bread for sandwich luncheons.

3—Are you eating fresh, frozen, stewed and canned fruits?

Oranges, grapefruits and tomato juice for breakfast.

Also serve for opening and dessert courses on luncheon and dinner menus stewed or canned fruits.

4—Are you eating cooked and raw vegetables in your plate combinations?

Vegetable juice to start the meal.

Cabbage, tomato, green pepper, raw carrots, raw spinach in slaws and salads.

Green vegetable garniture such as spinach, string beans, kale, beat tops, chard on one or two inexpensive entrees.

Use generously potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, cauliflower, turnips, beets and other vegetables of this type.

To preserve the valuable, vitamins, vegetables must be cooked quickly until just "done." They should be served promptly. Overcooking, standing in a bainmarie, reheating destroys vitamins. Soda used in cooking also destroys vitamins. Vegetables and fruits lose Vitamin C rapidly if prepared long in advance and allowed to stand, especially if crushed or chopped, therefore, prepare and keep in refrigerator until ready to serve.

5—Are you drinking milk not only in bottles or sealed containers, but in soups, "made" dishes and desserts?

6—Are you using butter or fortified oleomargarine in seasoning your vegetables?

Today's Recipes . .

BREAKFAST

Grapefruit
Oatmeal with top milk
Coffee cake
Coffee or milk

LUNCH OR SUPPER

Meat sandwich on enriched bread
Green salad
Canned plums
Coffee-substitute or milk

DINNER

*Savory Sour Cream Loaf
Mashed potatoes
Beet and horseradish relish
Corn syrup cake with frosting
Tea or milk

***SAVORY SOUR CREAM LOAF**

Temperature 375 deg. F.
Time 1¼ hours
1½ lb. ground veal or veal shank
1 green pepper, ground
1 onion, ground
1 tsp. chopped parsley
2 cups ground raw carrots
½ cup sour cream
1 egg
1 tsp. salt
½ tsp. pepper

Put carrots, green pepper, onion and meat through food chopper. add remaining ingredients and mix together. Shape in loaf and bake uncovered.

•

Pecan and rice loaf features pecans, one of the Victory Food Special nuts, this November. This loaf is a mixture of cooked rice, vegetable seasoning, chopped nuts, bread crumbs, and beaten egg, baked in a moderate oven for an hour.

Books Make Ideal Christmas Gifts

For your convenience, we will remain open till 10 P.M. on week-days. 8 P.M. on Saturdays up to Dec. 23rd.

Workers Book Shop
50 East 13th Street
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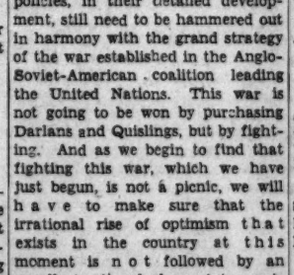

DEAR TOM,

"Did you know that the Daily Worker is your paper? *If you read it, write for it.* Tell the paper what is happening in your shop re: war production. Make the paper your spokesman.

"Don't forget,
"CHARLIE."

The Daily Worker

VICTOR RECORDS

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Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Album DM-717 ..... $2.62

3—VLADIMIR HOROWITZ in TCHAIKOWSKY CONCERTO No. 1 B FLAT MINOR
Toscanini and N.B.C. Symphony. Album DM-300 ..... $4.72

4—ARTUR RUBINSTEIN in GRIEG CONCERTO A MINOR
Eugene Ormandy and Philadelphia Orchestra. Album DM-900 ..... $3.67

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Dorothy Maynor and Male Chorus—M 879 ..... $3.67

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... The Roundup ...

Bell, Ranger Forward, Called to Colors—Ray Wins No. 40 in Philly

By Phil Gordon

Featherweight champion Willie Pep boasts one of boxing's longest winning streaks, 33 consecutive triumphs. Willie's most recent win was scored over Aponti Torres in Washington the other day. The end came in the seventh round of a scheduled 10-rounder. . . . Keep punching, Champ. . . .

* * *

Rookie Joe Bell, 19-year-old Ranger forward, has been ordered to report for duty with the Canadian Army. Bell is the 14th player the Rangers have lost to the services.

* * *

Long Island University and NYU still remain among the unbeaten hoop teams. The Blackbirds chalked up their fifth straight triumph at the expense of the Brooklyn Battalion of the Coast Guard, sinking the sailors 54-38. . . . NYU's scoring demons shellacked Montclair Teachers 73-42, for the Violet's fourth successive victory. In Al Grenert, Sam Mele and Johnny Simmons, NYU has an amazing scoring trio. . . . These boys have piled up 288 points in four contests. . . . That's a lot of baskets, brother!

* * *

Tulsa and Tennessee really felt the effects of the Office of Defense Transportation's desire to keep travelling down to an essential minimum. These schools have returned 16,000 Sugar Bowl ducats in response to an edict of the ODT to refund all tickets sold outside the New Orleans vicinity. . . .

* * *

Ray Robinson, uncrowned king of the welters, is still rolling along the unbeaten path. . . . Ray achieved his 40th straight nod as a Pro by knocking out Al Nettlow in the fourth stanza at Convention Hall in Philly. Nettlow's manager, Al Weil, requested that the bout be halted in order to prevent a serious injury to his fighter. . . .

* * *

Former Buffalo shortstop, Greg Mulleavy, manager of the pennant-winning Jamestown Falcons in the Class D Pony League, will pilot the Buffalo International League baseball team in 1943. Chosen to replace Al Vincent, who will assist Steve O'Neil as manager of the Detroit Tigers, Mulleavy beat out Del Baker, Oscar Vitt, Pie Traynor and Fred Haney, all of whom were being considered for the berth.

Earned-Runs Averages Show:

Cooper Top N. L. Hurler, Greatest Since Carl Hubbell

By Jack Cuddy

Those annual figure filberts—the National League's official pitching averages—disclosed today that Missouri-born Mort Cooper was the best pitcher in almost every important mound department in his circuit during 1942 but the concise lines of type do little towards revealing the most interesting facts about this star of the champion St. Louis Cardinals.

Cooper, one year older than his teammate and catching brother, Walker, intrigued us as far back as 1938 when he came up from Houston of the Texas League with a reputation of being a second Dizzy Dean.

The magic of the great Dizzy not only furnished baseballers with countless hectic episodes but kept the Cardinals' turnstiles spinning at an exceptionally profitable pace. While Mort has not emulated the antics of the elder Dean, he has, like his fabulous predecessor, almost single-handedly hauled the Cardinals to the National League flag and a subsequent world championship.

Cooper, the first citizen of Atherton, Mo., still chuckles when he recalls that a "hit or go hungry" edict from his dad, a rural mailman, started him on the road to a position where he now ranks as the most celebrated hurler since the golden days of Carl Hubbell, the Dean brothers and Bobby Feller.

The Cooper boys played on their grade school baseball team and since all the teachers were women, Dad Cooper acted as coach when he wasn't lifting the flags on country mailboxes.

One day, the team was tied 2-all in the seventh with a neighboring school, the bases were full of Athertons and pitcher Cooper was at the plate.

As he stepped up, Coach Cooper strolled over to him and asked in a mild manner:

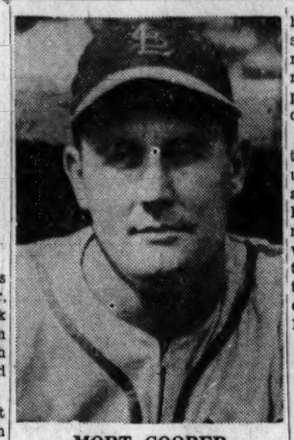
"Hungry, son?"

"Dad, I could eat a steer whole right now," Mort replied.

"Well," came back the sudden answer, "either you hit one on the nose right now or you don't eat tonight."

Mort maced the ball far into right field to win the game. That was 14 years ago and Cooper now has reached the major league heights but he's still playing and pitching as if his meat and potatoes depended on every toss.

His record is proof of that. The six-foot, rawboned Scotch-Irish Husky—built on the style of the New York Yankees' great catcher,



MORT COOPER

Bill Dickey—has twice overcome elbow trouble to come back winning.

On June 20, 1941, a chipped bone as large as a good-sized lima bean was found in his elbow after he had won six of his first seven starts. Operated on, he did not return until Aug. 3 and then he rattled off seven more triumphs to pitch the Cards to within a whisker of the flag.

Last season, elbow trouble again threatened, but an operation proved unnecessary and Mort rocketed along to win the most victories in his circuit with 22; pitched the most shutouts, 10—best in that division since Hubbell in 1933; started the most games, 36; and turned in the circuit's lowest earned run average—1.77—since Hubbell's 1.66 in 1933.

He failed to win in two starts against the Yankees in this year's series but was selected as the National League's most valuable player by 13 of 24 members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

Now, the best news we've heard in a long time comes from Cooper himself.

"There's two more Coopers back home, one 15 and one 17. And if I do say so, they'll make pretty good 'hungry' ball players."

JOHNNY BEAZLEY

How the Hurlers Ranked

Player and Club	CG	W	L	BB	SO	ERA
Cooper, SL	22	22	7	68	152	1.77
Beazley, SL	13	21	6	73	91	2.13
Davis, Bklyn	13	16	6	51	60	2.36
VanderMeer, Cin.	21	18	12	102	186	2.43
Lohrman, SL-NY	12	14	5	35	47	2.47
Melton, NY	12	11	5	33	61	2.63
Starr, Cin.	17	15	13	106	83	2.66
Walter, Cin.	21	15	14	73	109	2.66
Passeau, Chi.	24	19	14	74	89	2.69
Warneke, SL-Cin.	13	11	11	36	59	2.73
Wyatt, Bklyn	16	19	7	63	104	2.74
Javery, Bos.	19	12	16	78	85	3.03
Schumacher, NY	12	12	13	82	49	3.04
Hughes, Phil.	19	12	18	99	77	3.06
Detringer, Cin.	13	10	11	49	68	3.06
Carpenter, NY	12	11	10	51	53	3.15
Higbe, Bklyn	13	16	11	106	115	3.24
Sewell, Pitts.	18	17	15	72	69	3.41
Johnson, Phil.	19	8	19	72	78	3.69
Melton, Phil.	19	9	20	114	107	3.70
Lee, Chi.	18	13	13	67	75	3.85
Hubbell, NY	11	11	8	34	61	3.96
Tobin, Bos.	28	12	21	96	71	3.97

The Teams Clair Bee Calls 'Tops':

NYU and St. John Get Their First Real Test Saturday Nite

The early season forecasts that have established N.Y.U. and St. John's as the favorites in the metropolitan cage title scramble will be submitted to a thorough appraisal on Saturday night when both quintets appear in the second of the Madison Square Garden double headers. The Violets are paired with Syracuse and the Brooklyn Indians with Oklahoma.

Observers will want to make comparisons and the circumstances should permit accurate judgments. Syracuse and Oklahoma are bringing veteran and seasoned teams to the Garden this time, and the action will compel both the local squads to put their best basketball on display. Thus the impressions that are obtained should have some definite value.

For N.Y.U. the Syracuse engagement introduces to the Garden the sophomore hopefuls who have been so highly touted, and who explain the high regard in which the Violets are held. Jerry Fleishman, from Erasmus, is described as one of the finest court prospects ever to come to Howard Cann's attention, and Johnny Rogan, a tall center, and Ray Lumpp are bracketed with him in all reports about the team.

Along with three skillful veterans, Sam Mele, Johnny Simmons and Al Grenert, they give the team balance, speed, and on the evidence of early season games, exceptional scoring power. The Violets 89 point score against Upsale is the highest compiled by a metropolitan team thus far.

The Indians, too, are a blend of veteran material and exceptional sophomore promise. Joe Lapchick could start five seniors, but the quick development of Harry Boykoff and George Pastushok permits him a happy compromise. Boykoff is the six foot nine inch giant from Thomas Jefferson, who can set up the bucket plays to which Lapchick is so partial. In addition his height makes him a scoring threat underneath the basket.

Well known or interest compelling players stud all four lineups. The Oklahomans bring back Gerry Tucker, and the Syracuse ace is Joe Glacken, the former Freeport star. Both are exceptional scorers. Glacken as a high school player, scored 44 points in two Garden appearances and with Syracuse last year he bagged thirteen against the Violets.

Tucker, a 6-5 center, clicked nineteen points against St. John's last year, and maintained that scoring average in the "Big Six" Conference, where defensive play is strongly stressed.

College Hoop Results

(Monday Nite)

LIU 54, Brooklyn Coast Guard 38
NYU 73, Montclair Teachers 42
Purdue 44, Missouri 30
Illinois 51, Missouri 30
Iowa 46, Carleton 43
Indiana 64, Fort Knox 19
Arkansas 57, Pitts. State Tchrs 46
Marquette 53, Chicago Univ. 40
Notre Dame 61, Wisconsin 59
Youngstown 46, Geneva 45
Camp Grant 46, Illinois Wesl. 42
Earlham 40, Wabash 39
Baker 39, Washburn 36
Loras, 44, Wartburg 23
St. Anselms 45, American Int'l 30
Capital 50, Denison 47.

Pucks and Passes

The sharpshooting Bentley brothers, Doug and Max, of the Chicago Black Hawks, shared the honors in the National Hockey League's individual scoring race with 23 points each, according to statistics released today.

Doug Bentley has scored 12 goals and garnered 11 assists in 16 games while Max has registered nine goals and passed out 14 assists in the same number of contests.

Bill Taylor of the Toronto Maple Leafs and Bill Cowley of the Boston Bruins trailed one point behind the Bentleys in a two-way tie.

Deadlocked at 21 points were Lynn Patrick of the New York Rangers and Syl Apps and Lorne Carr, both of Toronto.

The Standings:

	G.	G.	A.	P.
Bentley, D., Chicago	16	12	11	23
Bentley, M., Chicago	16	9	14	23
Taylor, Toronto	17	6	16	22
Cow'ay, Boston	14	5	17	22
Apps, Toronto	14	12	9	21
Patrick, New York	15	10	11	21
Carr, Toronto	17	9	12	21

Fistic Row

MONDAY NIGHT'S RESULTS

PHILADELPHIA—Ray Robinson, 144¼, New York, scored a technical knockout over Al Nettlow, 147, Detroit and Jacksonville naval base, (3); Al Tribuani, 147, Wilmington, outpointed Mayon Padlow, 144, Philadelphia (8); Freddie Wilson, 155¾, New York, outpointed Jim Elliott, 156½, Baltimore (6); Bobby Garcia, 143¾, Baltimore, outpointed Richard Cremar, 139¾, New York (6).

ST. NICHOLAS ARENA—Jimmy Carollo, 193½, New York, outpointed Sanders Cox, 184¾, Dallas, Tex., (8); Charley Chambers 191¾, New York, outpointed Jimmy Gordon, 180¼, Tampa, Fla. (6).

NEWARK, N. J.—Lary Lane, 190, Trenton, N. J., outpointed Earl Lowman, 201¼, New York (10); Larry Scallone, 17, Newark, won by disqualification over John Shedlar, 190, Paterson, N. J. (3).

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Jose Basora, 152, Puerto Rico, knocked out Ernie Robinson, 140, Holyoke (8); Joe Gillis, 135, Springfield, Mass., knocked out Tom Collins, 132, Waterbury, Conn., (6).

WASHINGTON—Willie Pep, Hartford, Conn., scored a technical knockout over Aponti Torres, Puerto Rico (7).

Read the Daily Worker for complete hockey and basketball coverage. Press box interviews, color and inside dope.

Tippy Will Be Jersey's 3rd Champ--If He Wins

Already boasting two world boxing champions, the State of New Jersey expects to claim its third on Friday night when Tippy Larkin, of Garfield, N. J., opposes Beau Jack, of Augusta, Ga., at Madison Square Garden in a fifteen-round match for the world lightweight title.

Gus Lesnevich, light-heavyweight champion, hails from Cliffside Park, N. J., and Freddie (Red) Cochrane, welterweight titleholder, lives in Elizabeth, though both Lesnevich and Cochrane are now in the service.

New Jersey has, at one time or another, boasted a champion in each of the major boxing classes with the exception of the lightweight and featherweight, Larkin now hopes to bring his home state its first 135-pound division ruler.

Johnny Buff, first of the New Jersey champions, held both the flyweight and bantamweight titles. Mickey Walker won the welterweight championship. Jim Braddock was heavyweight champion. These, together with Lesnevich and Cochrane, make up the list of New Jersey ring rulers.

Allie Stolz, of Newark, came close to bringing the lightweight championship to New Jersey last May but he lost a disputed decision to Sammy Angott. Stolz remained the No. 1 contender but then two things happened which altered the situation completely.

First, Angott retired as champion. Second, Stolz was knocked out by Beau Jack, that moved Beau Jack into Stolz's slot as No. 1 man. Larkin meanwhile had himself assumed a foremost position as title contender and he now hopes to do what Stolz failed failed to do: (a) Defeat Beau Jack; (b) Bring the lightweight title to New Jersey.

If Larkin wins on Friday, John J. Hall, New Jersey boxing commissioner, plans to print cards to be sent to boxers all over the country. The card will say: DO YOU WANT TO BE A CHAMPION? NEW JERSEY IS THE PLACE FOR YOU.

SPORT PARADE

By Bill Mardo

Two-Ton Tony Can't Tolerate Being A Member of the 'Idle Rich'

Tony Galento is a colorful guy. We remember the crowd that swarmed around him, hanging on his every word, as he engaged in a verbal mix-up with the equally garrulous James Joy Johnston. It was a few minutes after Jimmy Bivins and Lee Savold had finished their waltz, and as is customary, the fight mob had retired to the tunnelway under the Garden, where the dressing rooms are located.

* * *

That night Tony even outshone Johnston, who is a pretty tough guy to top. The air was thick with smoke, as between anecdotes, Galento and Johnson chewed viciously on their stogies. Tony looked prosperous in his snappy grey tweed suit with overcoat to match, and his beer-belly bulged even more conspicuously than in days gone-by, when he unashamedly cavorted in boxing trunks.

"I don't need this racket, Jimmy," the fat man announced to the famed fight manager. "In Jersey, they call me 'Squire.' I'm an important guy there. Why do I have to knock my brains out in the fight game? I'm better off and a whole lot happier now."

* * *

Everyone nodded their heads approvingly. It's a rare occasion when a fighter can hang up his gloves and boast of being both healthy and wealthy. . . . After a few more minutes of chit-chat, Tony, with a magnaminous flourish of hand-shaking and jolly adieus, made his exit. He didn't walk directly out of the Garden. We can vouch for that. What with a bar in the main lobby? Don't be silly!

* * *

That was three week ago. Last Friday night, Tony could be seen comfortably perched several rows behind the press section, cheering Tami Mauriello on in the Bronx Bomber's successful effort against Lou Nova.

"Hit him in the body," Galento directed Tami. . . . No doubt the fat-man was thinking of the time when his terrible body-blows sent Nova to the hospital for many months.

We attached no special significance to Tony's presence at the fight, for it is a common sight to see former battlers taking in the important bouts.

* * *

Two days later, as we were scanning our wire copy coming over the teletype, the machine suddenly started bucking and rumbling in a disconcerting manner. . . . And no wonder! For trickling in was the momentous news that the "Great Galento" was going to make a comeback!

What a surprising character! Tony's $60,000 building which also houses the Galento Cocktail Bar; his $13,500 home in Orange; and sundry other properties that totaled $75,000—did all these (and Heaven, too) vanish into nothingness?

Banish the thought. Two-Tony Tony wants it plainly understood that "money is no object in his comeback." The erstwhile bartender is motivated by one desire, and that is, "I just want to win that title."

Tony, didn't Joe Louis empty your bald pate of any such fantastic designs? We are quite sure that your inspired but futile attempt to lick Sgt. Joe will be recorded in the annals of ringdom as one of the screwiest and most thrilling brawls of all-time. But don't you remember, guy? You lost . . . and looked like hell after it was all over.

* * *

Tony, you disappoint us. In your role of a retired, jovial man-of-leisure, you were most becoming. A hefty belt in the belly, and you'll be all "gone."

Well, drink up, folks. Now that Mr. "Five-by-Five" is resuming his ring career, there will be enough beer for we moderate tipplers. . . . Or doesn't Tony plan to train on milk?

Basketball Included In O.D.T. Travel Curb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (UP).—The Office of Defense Transportation said today that it has taken no specific stand on travel by basketball teams, but it reiterated Joseph Eastman's policy of eliminating all unnecessary travel during war time.

"Even though basketball teams use regular transportation facilities, on their trips, they take up space which might be needed by essential travelers," an O.D.T. spokesman said.

"Basketball doubtless plays a part in civilian morale, but it is questionable whether it is essential in terms of overtaxed transportation equipment."

Car Registration Begins This Week

ALBANY, Dec. 16 (UP).—Registration of motor vehicles for 1943 will begin this week, with conservation of steel the theme.

State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Splain said today that registration application blanks will be available tomorrow at all Motor Vehicle Bureaus, issuing office and sale of registrations will begin Friday.

The full-size license plate will not be issued this year. Instead, registrants will receive a metal strip which must be bolted over the top of the plate used this year.

Swim Meet Postponed

Columbia's opening swimming meet of the 1942-43 season, scheduled against Rutgers, has been postponed until Friday. The meet will take place in the Rutgers Pool.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 times minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 4 P.M. Wednesday.

Tonight

GENIUS, INC., presents "Conrad, You Dastard," a musical satire, cabaret style. 9 P.M. nightly. 111 W. 47th St. CH. 4-9575. Seats 55c. Joseph Schildkraut says: "I have seen this show 3 times and I'm seeing it a fourth. It's charming and delightful. It must be seen by everyone. I laughed by head off." Also $1.19 seats with 2 beers, pretzels and a villain's mustache. Special rates to parties and clubs.

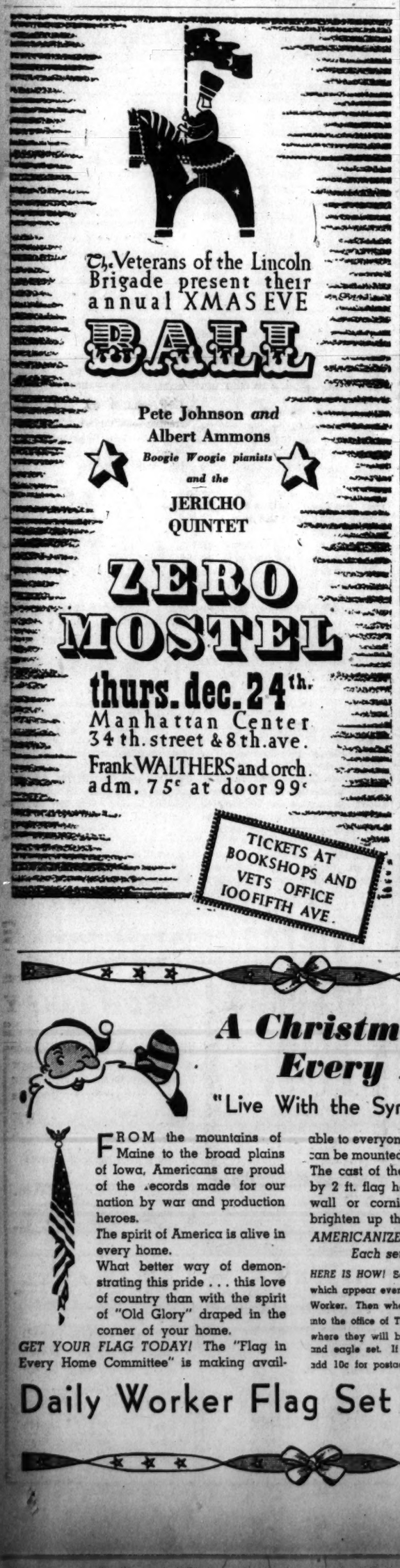
FOLK DANCERS. Ann Agin and International Folk Dance Orchestra in person. All European and American folk dances. Ping-pong and social dancing follow. 52 East 13th St. Ausp.: International Folk Dancers. 8 P.M.

Armstrong Halts Turiello in 4th

A crowd of more than 7,000 fans packed Civic Auditorium to see Armstrong make his last West Coast appearance before leaving for Eastern bouts.

It was Henry's 14th victory in 15 starts on his comeback. He floored the Italian for a no count in the third and caught him in a corner in the fourth frame and delivered a smashing body attack which dropped Turiello for the count of nine.

Referee Frankie Brown stepped in as Turiello staggered to his feet and stopped the bout. Turiello protested and said he wanted to continue.



MEMORIAL MEETING for
Sol Funaroff
ZEMACH STUDIOS - 430 6th Ave.
FRI. EVE., DEC. 18th @ 8:30 P.M.
Samuel Sillen — Isidore Schneider
Joy Davidman — Alfred Kreymborg
Anna Sokolow — Joah White
Auspices of League of American Writers

A Christmas Gift for Every American!

"Live With the Symbol of Liberty . . ."

FROM the mountains of Maine to the broad plains of Iowa, Americans are proud of the records made for our nation by war and production heroes.

The spirit of America is alive in every home.

What better way of demonstrating this pride . . . this love of country than with the spirit of "Old Glory" draped in the corner of your home.

GET YOUR FLAG TODAY! The "Flag in Every Home Committee" is making available to everyone, an attractive flag set which can be mounted in home, office or club room. The cast of the eagle from which the 3 ft. by 2 ft. flag hangs can be attached to the wall or cornice of any room and will brighten up the room immediately.

AMERICANIZE YOUR HOME!

Each set boxed to mail as a gift

HERE IS HOW! Save 6 consecutive Flag Set coupons which appear every day in the Daily Worker and The Worker. Then when you have 6, bring them plus 60c into the office of The Worker, 35 East 12th St., N.Y.C., where they will be exchanged for the attractive flag and eagle set. If you mail in these coupons please add 10c for postage.

Daily Worker Flag Set **Coupon No. 4**

HOTEL ALLABEN
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501 MONMOUTH AVE. LAKEWOOD, N. J.
LAKEWOOD 819 OR 1222
Recorded Music • Ping-Pong • Excellent Food

CAMP BEACON
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ALL WINTER SPORTS ICE SKATING
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RATES: $35.00 WEEK - $5.00 DAY
MAKE RESERVATION NOW WITH DEPOSIT
TRANSPORTATION: N. Y. Central R.R. to Beacon. N. Y. Taxis meet all trains
Telephone BEACON 731
For information call: N. Y. office: 2700 Bronx Pk. E., N. Y. OLin. 5-6900

WANT-ADS

Rates per word
(Minimum 10 words)

	Daily	Sunday
1 time	.07	.08
3 times	.05	.06
7 times	.03	.05

Phone ALgonquin 4-7954 for the nearest station where to place your Want-Ad.

DEADLINE: 4 P.M. Daily; For Sunday, Wednesday 4 P.M.; For Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT (Manhattan)

17TH, 423 E. 1½ kitchenette, dinette, incinerator, telephone. Post season rentals. Supt.

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Manhattan)

GIRL OR COUPLE to share apartment. Call LEhigh 4-0361 except 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

76TH, 141 E. Cozy single, private, reasonable. Ring middle bell.

FOR SALE

FUR SALE. Caracul coats, $47.50. Persian coats, $70.00. Charles Zucker, 265 W. 30th St. LO. 5-5793.

CHANGE THE WORLD

Patrolman Schneider and the Prowler, and Some Thoughts On Stuffed Shirt Big Shots

By MIKE GOLD

A little story out of Maplewood, New Jersey, somehow catches the wandering attention in the midst of infinitely greater events.

A city policeman named Richard Schneider was recently suspended there for neglect of duty. His landlady had waked him up in the night and told him in frightened tones that a prowler was lurking about the house.

What did Patrolman Schneider do? Did he get his gun, slip a pair of pants over his red flannel drawers and sneak out on the lawn with a flashlight?

No sir, he went to the telephone and most pompously called the police station. He asked them to send over a cop at once.

Mr. Schneider regards himself, evidently, as too important a city official to soil his own hands with the menial chore of tracking down a prowler. So he was brutally suspended, this big shot of a dumb cop!

Patrolman Schneider can be taken as a figure symbolic of all stuffed shirts, bureaucrats and other important people.

I try to remember all the "important" people I have ever known. None ever came to a decent end, any more than will Patrolman Schneider, if he does not reduce his swelled head.

In the last war, the American Army was filled with "important" officers. Men were sent to prison for not saluting one of these stuffed shirt militarists with the proper snap and slavish awe. They made a fetish of the protocols of rank, and strutted even in their bedrooms and night clubs.

The present army has flung out a lot of this nonsense, I hear on every hand. There is a more cordial and democratic relationship between the men and officers. They know they are there to fight, not to strut or snub each other. Whatever disciplines help the fighting are worth preserving; but any feudalistic ornament is being cast aside.

Which is all to the good. If a world-wide dehorning of the world's "important" people comes as one of the results of this war, it will have been worth while.

• • •

"A friend in power is a friend lost," sadly wrote Henry Adams, who knew personally at least ten Presidents and had seen hundreds of lesser politicians climb from a decent and democratic friendliness into the stupid snobbism of the upper crust.

I have not received the same education as Henry Adams, of course, but, like most of us, have known many climbers. Climberism is a terrible disease and one more prevalent under capitalism than the common cold. Most bourgeois women want a mink coat so as to look down on the mere squirrels and lowly skunks. A little business man destroys his health in order to build up a bigger business. Ringside seats, shiny automobile gadgets, exclusive and restricted suburbs, Jim-Crowism in every form, snob advertising, etc., etc.—how many manifestations of the ugly spiritual disease are there in America, even during this war against fascism, which is the ultimate climberism!

In Washington, they say, an official's importance is judged by the size of his entourage—the number of stenogs and clerical help he has managed to grab off. In Hollywood a writer or actor earning $2,500 a week will not sit at the same table in a restaurant or lift an eyebrow to greet the mere $500-a-week man!

There are always these levels of prestige among the "important" people, and the stodgier, stupider, less flexible and truly useful these people become the more do they raise these barriers. As Fred Ellis has well put it, the fewer the horses, the more manure.

Wanted: One Act Plays by Soldiers

Army enlisted men anywhere are offered the opportunity to write a one act play and win prizes from $20 to $100. Royalties from outside production of the winning plays, and profits realized on the sale of the book containing the five prize-winning plays which will be published, will also be awarded to the authors.

Manuscripts should be sent to the Special Service Office, Second Service Command, Room 1200, 165 Broadway, New York City.

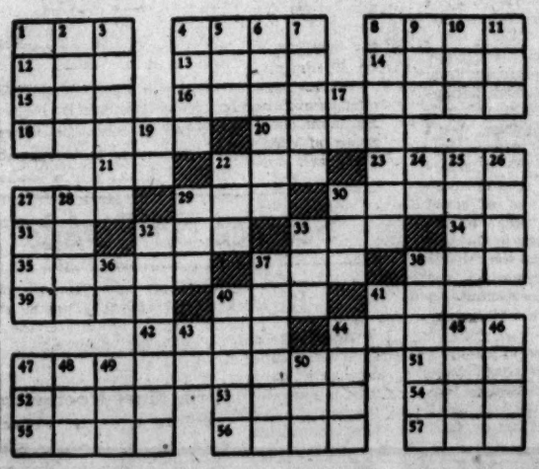
Doll Exhibition For Children

For Christmas, a Fairy Tale Exhibit is now on view in the Special Exhibition Gallery of the Brooklyn Children's Museum. Dolls and toys from the Museum collections illustrate famous scenes and well-known fairy tales, including Alice in Wonderland, The Princess and the Swineherd, Hansel and Gretel, Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp, and East o' the Sun and West o' the Moon.

There are also three cases of old dolls and toys exhibited with their modern counterparts.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



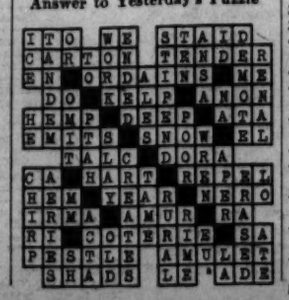
HORIZONTAL

1 Thick black substance
4 Diminutive of Elizabeth
8 Exclamation expressing sorrow
12 A beverage
13 Opposed to aweather
14 Act of selling
15 A short sleep
16 Unbelievable
18 A deep guttural sound
20 Sound
21 Toward
22 The alder tree (Scot.)
23 Tidy
27 A kind of grass
29 An insect
30 A cudgel
31 To exist
32 To tilt
33 It is (poetic)
34 Printer's measure
35 Free from dirt
37 Male being
38 Skill
39 To aid
40 Metal container
41 Sacred Hindu word
42 The mastwood tree
44 Fidelity
47 Thinks
51 A meadow
52 On
53 Italian coin
54 To consume
55 Wampum
56 River in Belgium
57 Prefix, three

VERTICAL

1 Taste
2 Wing-shaped
3 Esteem
4 Astern
5 Note in Guido's scale
6 Soldier on guard
7 Surgical thread
8 Agrees
9 A Buddhist pillar
10 The fourth calif
11 Dry, said of wines
17 Indefinite article
19 Negative
22 A very high mountain
24 Babylonian god of waters
25 To declare
26 Canvas shelter
27 Wealthy
28 A small island
29 Part of a fish
30 Transgression
32 Lightly knocking
33 A color
36 A North Syrian deity
37 An insect
38 A charm
40 Pertaining to coal
41 Either
43 A diminutive suffix
44 Former Russian ruler
45 To rip
46 To dislike intensely
47 Drinking vessel
48 To unclose (poetic)
49 A Tibetan gazelle
50 Before

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle



"Words Can Be Bullets":

Reporters and Refugee Writers Contribute Our Best War Books

(This is the sixth and concluding article in a series on the season's books, from the point of view of the war effort.)

By Samuel Putnam

Mr. Harry Hansen, book critic of the New York World-Telegram, recently wrote a column, the significance of which probably escaped the majority of his readers, inasmuch as thoughtful, loyal-minded Americans are not likely to be perusing Roy Howard's journal of appeasement, unless it happens to be a part of their day's work. In this column Mr. Hansen emitted a few rather raucous hosannas because, as he put it, "the realistic story is on its way out." The general burden of his carol was: good riddance.

Now this, as I say, means something—the fact that Appeaser Howard's critic, with an office next to Appeaser Sims, is moved to ecstasy at the thought that story writers are ceasing to be realistic, that is, to portray things as they are. Realism in literature and the other arts has never been a favorite with standpatters and reactionaries, and they particularly do not care for it today, as this great world-wide struggle against the Axis becomes every day more and more of a people's war for the liberation of all mankind, all subject races, nations, and social groups. Above all, those who do not want to see Hitler and his satellites totally destroyed are not likely to look with favor on literary productions that tell the truth about Hitler and the war, the struggle of the subject peoples, the conditions of the Negro people in this country, and things of that sort.

Getting Away From It All

I can imagine that Mr. Hansen, for instance, has much the same feeling as does Mr. Burton Rascoe about the number of fine truth-telling masterpieces which the refugee writers on our shores have brought to us this past year and these past few months. They would like to get away from it all, from partisans, guerrillas, underground patriot movements, and all the rest; and since there is no Tahiti to flee to these days, they would take refuge in fiction of the non-realistic variety.

I am not sure, but if I rightly recall, Mr. Hansen's remarks were made apropos of Martha Foley's recent anthology, "The Best American Short Stories" (Houghton-Mifflin). If they were not, they might well have been for as a reviewer in New Masses puts it, this anthology is filled with "receding echoes of the thirties." I would go him one better and say, "with receding echoes of the twenties." The volume is not merely "escapist," to employ a much overworked vocable; it is downright quaint, in view of what is happening in the world today. It is reminiscent of that pale-handed era of Majorca and the Left Bank, which was by way of being the naughty nineties of the twentieth century.

This, sad to relate, is characteristic of much of the native fiction that is being written in the United States at the present time. If it weren't for the refugee authors, I don't know what we would do! The young generation of the 1930's is no longer so young as it once was; it is getting decidedly stiff in the joints. The Fearings, the Farrells, the Cains and others have gone completely to pot. While Kenneth Fearing's "Clark Gifford's Body," (Random House) wallows in a slough of despair, Messrs. Cain and Farrell know their onions and are making pornography pay, of a sobby, sentimental 1890-music-hall variety. (See James Farrell's "Allen Rogers," James Cain's "Mildred Pierce"; or rather, don't see them.)

Meanwhile, an old-timer like William Faulkner keeps plodding along in the same old gloomy rut ("Go Down, Moses). Horror and human defeat is still his stock-in-trade, and the Negro in his stories is still portrayed as a hopelessly forlorn and trapped creature. Faulkner has not progressed as Caldwell has.

The only hope would seem to lie in a new voice or two barely audible as yet. Such a voice is that of Arnold Manoff, whose first novel. "Telegram from Heaven" (Dial Press) has been termed by Alvah Bessie "one of the first America" novels of the period—the period of the global war against fascism."

As for this year's prize-winner in the $10,000 contest conducted by Henry Holt and Redbook, Le Grand Cannon, Jr.'s "Look to the Mountain," it does not hold out much hope. With a scene laid in the 1770's, it achieves a miracle of escapism by ignoring the American Revolution!

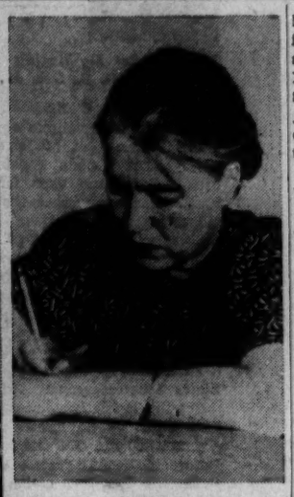
Other young novelists of undoubted talent succeed somehow in muffing it, as does Maritta Wolff in "Night Shift" (Random House). Miss Wolff was the winner of the Avery Hopwood Award two years ago. With a marvelous theme for these days when the night shift is a symbol of all that we are fighting for, she does little more than rewrite her first book, "Whistle Stop."

It is rather a disheartening commentary that some of the best close-to-life fiction of the moment, so far as the war is concerned, is being written in the form of spy story thrillers, such as Helen MacInnes' "Assignment in Brittany" (Little, Brown).

If escapism is the dominant note with many of our young and no longer so young novelists, in the case of Ernest Hemingway this attitude becomes something more than escapism—something perilously close to fascism, a direction in which Hemingway has been headed ever since he perpetrated "For Whom the Bell Tolls." We see this in the Hemingway who sits down to edit and write an antroduction to the anthology, "Men at War."

"This war," we are told in the Introduction, "is only a continuation of the last war"; which indicates clearly that the writer does not know what the present war is about, that he does not see it for what it is, a struggle for the freedom of the peoples of the world. A still more ominous note is struck when he tells us that France was not beaten in 1940, but in 1917. And then, finally, addressing the German people: "We will take your race and wipe it out." What is this but fascism hiding behind the people's war, as in the case of the Hearst press, the New York Daily News, and others of their ilk, with their talk of the "yellow-bellied Japs"?

After this, we are not so surprised, incredible as it may seem, to find Hemingway omitting from his anthology all the great Russian and Soviet war writers, from Tolstoy down to Sholokhov, Ehrenburg, Petrov, Poliakov, Katayev, and all the others. He even leaves out Barbusse, world-famous author of "Under Fire," whose tonal quality he finds too "screaming." John Reed, Remarque, Ludwig Renn—you will look in vain for all of them. What is the meaning of it anyway? The reader may be left to judge for himself.



Refugee novelists like Anna Seghers (above), author of "The Seventh Cross," and reporters like Cecil Brown (left), author of "Suez to Singapore," are making the war more intelligible to American readers than most of our American fiction writers.

Best Poets Are Writing for Radio

If native American fiction does not hold out much encouragement this season, what shall we say of poetry? The first thing that may be said is that the best contemporary poetry, that poetry which is freighted with the tremendous significance of the war effort, is being written for the radio and produced over the air. Among the newcomers on the printed page is Randall Jarrell ("Blood for a Stranger," Harcourt Brace), a poet of undoubted technical skill, but whose work is marked by precious introspection and a pessimistic-defeatist view of life. L. W. Feher's "Poems" do not even bear the imprint of a commercial publisher. He too is introspective, but is working out of it, admits that he wants to get out of it.

One of the few poets who of late have attempted the social theme in book form is Mr. Selden Rodman, and in this case it did not come off. In "The Revolutionists" (Duell, Sloan and Pearce), the poet's subject is the Haitian revolution; and everything is there but—the revolution.

The one hopeful note with respect to poetry is the "Poems of the United Nations" anthology which Joy Davidman is editing for Dial Press.

If our creative effort in fiction and poetry has sunk to so low an ebb, in this deeply stirring moment of human history, a reason may possibly be found in the absence of critical guidance of a social-aesthetic nature. Certainly, in any event, there is a great paucity of criticism at this present time. If one overlooks a Trotzkyite monstrosity such as Maxwell Geisman's "Writers in Crisis" (Houghton-Mifflin), a stupidly and viciously muddled portrait of the literary twenties and thirties, there is not too much to show this season.

• • •

What, then, is the conclusion of the whole matter? The conclusion, as I see it, is that American creative writers, our novelists and poets, are not keping up with the reporters of the world scene; the latter are doing, on the whole, by far the better job. The best novels today are being written by our exiled guests. There may, of course, be a reason for this. The exiles have a little more perspective, of time and space. They have been into it up to their necks. They know what it is all about—know with their senses as well as with their imaginations. As the war goes on and our own writers become more and more deeply immersed—and if they are to save their souls alive, not to speak of their necks, they must achieve such an immersion—we may look for a deepening of their perceptions and their aims, and then we may begin to produce a few masterpieces of our own.

Meanwhile, as has been said, the battle on the cultural front is on, and it is one that we cannot afford to lose. The enemy must be met and defeated here as elsewhere. The literary paratroopers must be dispersed, books must be turned into bullets, and those "bullets" must be aimed at the foe, not at ourselves and the cause of human liberty.

Public Library Shows CIO, AFL War Posters

The New York Public Library is exhibiting 100 war posters and cartoons put out by the CIO and AFL. The posters were created to stimulate drives for greater production, to encourage enlistment in civilian defense and to heighten morale, generally. The exhibition, open until Jan. 10, is in Room 322 of the Fifth Ave. and 42nd St. building.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

What's Your War Job?, Manpower Program, WJZ, 7:05 P.M. . . . Eddie Cantor, WEAF, 9 P.M. . . . The Man Behind the Gun, WABC, 10:30 P.M. . . . Ralph Berton's Jazz University, WBNX, 11:30 P.M. . . .

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News Programs

8:00 A.M.—WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC
11:00—WOR
12:00 Noon-WEAF—News at Noon
3:45 P.M.—WNYC
6:30—WOR
9:00—WQXR
11:00—WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC, WHN

Name Programs

8:30 P.M.-WABC—Dr. Christian, Gene Hersholt
9:00-WABC—The Arkansas Traveler, Bob Burns
WEAF—Eddie Cantor
9:15-WOR—Jack Pearl, Merton Gould's Orchestra

Serious Music

9:00 A.M.-WNYC—Masterwork Hour
11:00-WLIB—Great Classics
2:05 P.M.-WNYC—Opera Highlights
3:30-WABC—Songs of the Century
4:00-WQXR—Midafternoon Concert
8:30-WQXR—Dinner Concert
8:55-WQXR—Symphony Hall
10:00-WABC—Great Moments in Music
11:00-WQXR—Just Music

Drama, Serial

9:15 A.M.-WABC—School of the Americas
9:45-WABC—The Victory Front
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade
11:30-WEAF—Against the Storm
7:30 P.M.-WABC—Easy Aces
8:00-WEAF—Thin Man Mysteries
8:30-WJZ—Manhattan at Midnight
WOR—True Story Theatre of the Air
9:30-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney
10:30-WABC—The Man Behind the Gun

Variety

9:30 A.M.-WJZ—Breakfast Club
3:45 P.M.-WOR—Mutual Matinee
3:00-WJZ—The Three R's
4:15-WJZ—Club Matinee
8:00-WHN—The Kid Wizards
WMCA—Quizzing the War

Sweet and Hot

12:00 Noon-WNYC—Music at Work
1:30 P.M.-WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Art Hodes
7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring
7:15-WABC—Harry James
8:30-WEAF—Tommy Dorsey
8:35-WMCA—Jumping Jive, Ralph Cooper
9:00-WJZ—Chamber Orchestra of Lower Basin Street
10:00-WEAF—Kay Kyser
WHN—Of the Record, Irving Kollodin
11:00-WMCA—Amateur Night in Harlem
11:30-WBNX—Jazz University, Ralph Berton

Sports

6:30 P.M.-WEAF—Bill Stearn
7:00-WOR—Stan Lomax

Commentators

10:00 A.M.-WQXR—Lisa Sergio
6:45 P.M.-WJZ—Lowell Thomas
7:00-WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:30-WMCA—Johannes Steel
8:00-WOR—Cal Tinney
10:00-WOR—John B. Hughes

War Programs

10:00 A.M.-WNYC—Official Consumer Information
10:45-WNYC—Life in Khaki
11:00-WMCA—Women at War
11:15-WQXR—U. S. Army Program
1:05 P.M.-WNYC—Your City's Defense
3:55-WNYC—Civilian Defense News
5:45-WNYC—Treasury Star Parade
6:00-WLIB—News from the Army Camps
7:05-WJZ—What's Your War Job?
9:30-WHN—U. S. Marine Program

Women's Program

8:45 A.M.-WABC—Adelaide Hawley
11:15-WOR—Bessie Beattie
1:00 P.M.-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
2:00-WOR—Martha Deane

First Birthday of the Theatre Wing War Service

The American Theatre Wing War Service, Inc., was a year old Saturday, Dec. 12. Within this period, the organization has organized the entertainment world for vital war work. Biggest of these activities are the various Stage Door anteens in New York, Washington and Philadelphia.

Less publicized but equally vital are:

• The Speaker's Bureau, which has supplied speakers for assignments from the Treasury Department, the CDVO, Red Cross and other organizations.

• The Lunchtime Follies, which provides entertainment for workers in war production plants.

Some idea of the kind of activity put in by the Lunchtime Follies troupe can be illustrated by quoting their schedule for the current week. Beginning on Tuesday, they gave three performances for the workers at the Revere Copper and Brass Company of Rome, New York: one at noon, one that night and one at 4 A. M. this morning. As soon as this 4 A. M. half-hour show is completed the company will make a dash for the train to Baltimore, where it is scheduled to give an 8:30 A. M. performance for the workers at the Rustless Iron and Steel Corporation. This morning's show will be followed by a noon performance, a late afternoon performance (4:30) and another early morning swing-shift show at 12:30.

• The War Production Training Committee, which made a survey of the men and women of the entertainment world to ascertain the manpower available for conversion to war industry work. It has also placed several hundred men and women in plants for training.

• The American Theatre Wing Workrooms, which turn out knitted garments for men of the armed forces, as well as clothing for the families of service men.

• A Merchant Seamen's Club, patterned after the Stage Door Canteens, which will open in New York, at 109 West 43rd St., within the next few weeks. Mrs. Brock Pemberton and John Golden are co-chairmen of this activity.

• A Ticket Bureau for merchant seamen of our fighting allies, supplying free tickets to theatre, movies, radio shows, prize fights and parties.

Hollywood:

Film Pays Tribute to Negro Hero of Bataan

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 15.—Fighting roles of the Negro and Philippine people are being recognized in "Bataan Patrol," now being filmed at MGM.

Kenneth Spencer, Negro baritone has a role in the picture which is intended to commemorate the death of the first American killed in Bataan—a Negro soldier.

Two Filipino soldiers are also given places in the picture, which portrays a patrol which is left behind to hold a bridgehead while the main forces are withdrawn and reorganized. Roque Espintu is a corporal from the Philippine forces and Alex Havier a Filipino private who joins the American patrol. Cast is headed by Robert Taylor.

Original story is by Robert D. Andrews, who was allowed access to war department records. Additional check on the authenticity of this tribute to American - Philippine forces is supplied by Capt. Lewis S. Chappelear, who was in charge of a machine gun unit in the Philippines, and is technical advisor for the film.

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With the ruling by the War Production Board that new film stock for 1943 will be 25 per cent below the 1941 level, other studios will probably follow Warners in eliminating "B" pictures. The restricted quotas will probably cut commercial shorts and serials out altogether and limit news reels to perhaps a tenth of the number now released.

These reductions will permit the studios to continue making almost as many features as usual—and it's features that are the big money-makers.

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Increased strength of the democratic camp in Argentina is indicated by the changing attitude on the part of the government to anti-Nazi and pro-United Nations films.

A year ago the "Great Dictator" and "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" were banned. Last month "The Invaders" was withdrawn for a week when the Nazi consulate objected to it.

Latest Nazi protests were in regard to "To Be or Not to Be," "Mrs. Miniver" and "Eagle Squadron." Protests went unheeded, and pictures are showing to large audiences.

• • •

Lillian Hellman, author of the anti-Nazi play, "Watch on the Rhine" and other Broadway and screen successes, is working on a screenplay about the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union. The story begins on June 22, 1941 in Kamenets Podolsk where the Nazis made their first break-through.

To provide accurate background Miss Hellman's research assistant, Leila Alexadner drew on the Russian consulate, the American-Russian Institute, Sovfoto agency, Kournakoff's "Russia's Fighting Forces" and other sources.

How the Russians were living, and how they met the shock of the Nazi invasion is to be shown in this picture. It will be produced by Samuel Goldwyn, starring Teresa Wright.

• • •

Christmas on the desert for the troops stationed near Indio will be a day to remember.

Two complete shows made up of top screen actors, 300 volunteer girls to be dancing partners for the soldiers, a portable dance floor, and a baggage car full of gifts will trek from Hollywood to the camp for a Christmas party which will last from 3 till 9 P. M.

Screen Actors, Writers, Directors Guilds and the Producers' Association are joining through the Hollywood Victory Committee to make this a bang-up holiday affair.

Kenneth Spencer, Negro baritone, has a role in "Bataan Patrol," MGM film which commemorates the death of a Negro soldier, the first American killed on Bataan.

Theatre Notes

On the afternoon of Dec. 20, "Little Princess" will be offered as a Russian War Relief Benefit at the Hecksher Theatre, played by and for children.

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The Belasco Theatre will house "Doodle Dandy of the U.S.A." Ten performances of the musical fantasy will be given, beginning Dec. 26 and running through Jan. 2. Written and staged by Saul Lancourt, with music by Elie Siegmeister and dances designed by Ted Shawn, the musical will be presented by Junior Programs, Inc.

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Katharine Cornell opened her production of Anton Chekov's "The Three Sisters" Monday night at the National Theatre, Washington. In the distinguished premier audience was Mrs. Roosevelt, the Soviet Ambassador and Mmme. Litvinoff, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hopkins. "The Three Sisters" will open in New York on Monday, Dec. 21, at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre.

THE STAGE

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NOTICE TO READERS
If you want to see more theatre advertising in your paper
ALWAYS MENTION DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER when BUYING YOUR THEATRE TICKETS

Stay the Execution!

ANOTHER Scottsboro faces the people of America. But unless you who read this take action today, this new Scottsboro will end far more tragically. For William Wellman, Negro worker of North Carolina, is scheduled to die Friday, the day after tomorrow, for an alleged rape he could not have committed.

The documentary evidence that he was working on a job 400 miles away at the moment the crime was supposed to have been committed, including a company payroll and his pay receipt, is unanswerable.

A Scottsboro case at any time is a national calamity. Now, with our nation engaged in a war of national liberation, its consequences can be far more serious. It desecrates the very aims for which the anti-fascist peoples of the world are fighting this war. It tends to jar national unity and solidarity of the colonial peoples with the United Nations.

The defense has asked Governor Broughton of North Carolina to stay the execution for 60 days to give it time to present its case to him for study and appeal. That request must be reinforced by the people of the nation.

There is no time for hesitation or discussion. We urge every reader to wire Governor J. M. Broughton at Raleigh, N. C. Ask in the name of national unity, democracy and fair play that he grant that 60 day stay. Contact every friend and ask him to take similar action. William Wellman must be saved.

Ambassador to India

THE appointment of William Phillips, career diplomat and last U.S. Ambassador to Italy, as the President's representative to the government at New Delhi can become an important step in the direction of helping solve the India crisis. That something more is meant than was the case with previous appointments is indicated by the fact that Mr. Phillips goes with the personal rank of Ambassador.

The crisis in India continues despite alarming reports of Japanese mobilization and activity in Burma and western Yunnan, the Chinese province which borders on Burma. The India Congress and other people's leaders are still in jail and violent repression continues. Outstanding public leaders, representing political groups and people's organizations attempting to achieve an understanding among all Indian parties, are still not permitted to see the jailed Congress leaders. Despite the obdurate stand of the reactionary government, the Communist Party, the trade unions and other mass organizations are carrying on an extensive campaign to mobilize the people for their own defense. These people's spokesmen demand that the national leaders be released and that unity between the Congress Party and the Moslem League be forged to form a national government in alliance with the United Nations.

These demands are in the best interests not only of India but of all the United Nations. Labor and the people in this country should renew their support to the just demand that a National Government, commanding the respect of the Indian people and fully representative of them, should be granted to enable India to take its rightful place among the Allies in the people's war of liberation. Our government should use its good offices with Britain and the Indian people to make possible such a solution of the crisis.

Ham Fish's Threat

HAM FISH is doing some fancy footwork in Congress preparatory to shooting a sneak punch at America's war effort. The man who had the use of von Ribbentrop's private plane in Germany only three years ago, whose secretary is now in jail for having perjured himself over his relations with a German spy, Viereck (also in jail now)—this man still operates as a leading member of the Republican Party in Congress.

He has just resigned from the Foreign Affairs Committee to concentrate on the Rules Committee.

Since the Rules Committee holds the key to all Congressional legislation (it says "yes" or "no" on all bills), it is clear that this pro-fascist occupies a strategic post for sabotaging the war effort.

Fish repeated once again his belief that America's government is responsible for our being at war with the Axis.

Questioned by Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D., Pa.) if he still believed, one year after Pearl Harbor, that President Roosevelt had "provoked the war" as he had charged up to Pearl Harbor, Ham Fish snapped back: "Certainly."

This can only mean that Fish agrees with the official Berlin-Tokio viewpoint that the Axis is innocent and America is guilty.

From this opinion the only logical conclusion is to see to it that the "guilty" United States does not win, and that the "innocent" Axis is not harmed.

That Fish is permitted to operate as a Republican places a heavy responsibility on all patriotic Republicans. It is a simple patriotic duty of win-the-war Republicans who are sick of the Fish-Hoover line to call a spade a spade and insist that every Republican line up, one way or the other. The Hoovers, Tafts and Vanderbergs are hiding behind Ham Fish. No man can support Ham Fish. No man can evade the duty of driving him out of public life. To be silent is to condone.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Watch the Next Congress

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.

THE 77TH CONGRESS ends drearily in the throes of a Senate filibuster. Pat McCarran, the silver-haired Nevada Senator, has been holding the floor for some time to make sure that the Green bill permitting the release of silver for war uses doesn't get passed.

What if McCarran prevents the passage of vital war legislation like a $5,000,000,000 appropriation for RFC or a bill to increase the efficiency of government by permitting pay for long over-time work? He's a silver Senator first, and a United States Senator second.

But the legislative process in the Senate has by no means come to a complete halt. The Congressional Record of Dec. 11 records for posterity the following action of the Senate: "The bill (H. R. 194) for the relief of the Upham Telephone & Electric Co., Upham, N. Dak., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed."

In the House there has been no quorum for some time. The Congressmen are resting up at home from their labors. So all legislation must be passed by unanimous consent. And that means that no "controversial" legislation can be enacted.

The aged Senator Norris, about to complete his long term of service in Congress, commented acidly: "I take it that the House has profited by the action of the Senate in making a rule with respect to unanimous consent. It has been the rule of the Senate for some time that under certain conditions no legislation can be passed except by unanimous consent."

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WHAT a typical wind-up for this 77th Congress which was a war Congress in name only. It was a business-as-usual Congress in the midst of a desperate war for survival, and sometimes business-as-usual was indistinguishable from obstruction and defeatism.

Only one boast is made by those who defend the record of this Congress: that it passed all the war appropriation bills asked by the President. Even this meager boast has to be qualified. OPA, RFC and the Farm Security Administration, among others, are all war agencies—but they didn't fare so well with their appropriations.

But this boast, such as it is, may become a thing of the past when the 78th Congress gets into action. Joe Martin, the slick, smooth floor leader of the House Republicans, has announced the watchword of his cohorts. It is "economy."

And Clarence Cannon of Missouri, the parliamentary expert of the House who used to be something of a New Dealer, issued the following pronouncement in his capacity as chairman of the House Appropriations Committee: "We'll not only cut to the bone. We'll cut the bone."

The outlines of copperhead strategy for the next session are now pretty clear. It is a strategy based on making the fullest use of business-as-usual and obstructionist elements. Raise the slogans of "dictatorship" and "beaurocracy" and try to hamstring the administration at every turn. Cripple important agencies by hitting their appropriations. Create disunity by attacking the labor movement, by trying to pass some kind of anti-strike bill, by trying to kill the Wage-Hour Act.

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BUT WHAT is the legislative strategy of the win-the-war and labor forces?

So far there are few signs either of a unified strategy or a unified program.

The trouble is that for a good part of this session the obstructionists have been on the offensive. They try to pass a Smith anti-strike bill. The labor movement objects. It tries to defend itself.

What is desperately needed at the next session of Congress is an offensive strategy by the administration and the labor movement.

The first step in such a strategy is a common legislative program. All the component parts are there: the Tolan-Pepper bill, the anti-poll tax bill, a real war tax bill. With a constructive, fighting program, the win-the-war forces can take the jump away from the copperheads.

The second step is machinery to put such a program across, to win mass support for it, and then to make that support effective in Congress. There is no such machinery now,

Both the program and the machinery to implement it could be developed at the legislative conference of the entire labor movement proposed some time ago by the CIO and brought up again recently at the unity negotiations with the AFL.

The third step is smooth teamwork between labor's legislative machinery and the administration. The President's Labor Victory Committee could play an important role in this respect.

All these are perfectly obvious things. But there isn't much time to act on them. The 78th Congress starts on Jan. 3. And the defeatists and obstructionists will be ready for action—unless the administration and labor can change the situation by taking the offensive with a well-rounded legislative program designed to help win the war.

The Case of Pearl Buck

By James S. Allen

I.

Pearl Buck is looked upon as a leading American advocate of the national aspirations of the Far Eastern peoples. Her identity with China for many years and her activity in this country in behalf of China, India and the Negro people have given her a special position of authority and prestige, which goes beyond her fame as a novelist. Because of her public activity she has won respect not only among her countrymen, especially in progressive circles, but throughout the colonial and semi-dependent world.

Miss Buck may also be considered as representative of an important sector of liberal opinion in this country, reflecting its trend and mood.

It therefore becomes important to understand the motives and the root causes which led her to assert before a gathering of Nobel Prize winners that this was no longer a war for freedom and that in her opinion it would be followed by still another war which would be the "real liberation war." Miss Buck could not have failed to realize the serious implication of her remarks and their possible effect upon the political morale of liberal and petty-bourgeois circles at home and abroad.

And it is unfortunate, as she evidently failed to take into consideration, that her speech provides heavy ammunition for the Axis propagandists, especially at this serious juncture in the war when Japan is gathering her forces on the Indian border and the Berlin-Rome Axis is attempting desperately to undermine Anglo-American positions in Africa.

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To those acquainted with Pearl Buck's utterances during the past year her latest speech comes as no surprise. Her position is characterized by a number of basic misconceptions and deeply-rooted illusions with respect to the war and the various nations and forces involved.

To begin with, she has not understood fully the relation between the Pacific Front and the decisive European Front, and therefore does not agree with the concept of global strategy as it is being developed by the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition. In her opinion, the main battlefield is in Asia and it is only here that the war of freedom can be fought. She goes to the extent of dismissing Europe completely as a traditionally decrepit civilization, able to contribute nothing, even after victory, to world progress.

This aspect of her reasoning is closely linked with a misunderstanding of the real role of the Soviet Union—its historic accomplishments as a Socialist federation of free nations, its place in world relations and particularly its decisive contribution to the winning of the war and the defeat of Hitler and hence the destruction of the Axis.

Outside the passing references to the absence of race prejudice in the Soviet Union, Miss Buck in her utterances shows, among other things, an underestimation of the great anti-imperialist influence of the USSR and the progressive nature of its relations to the colonial peoples. From her first-hand knowledge of China, she should be aware of the relentless struggle of the Soviet Government against all aggression and against the policy of appeasement, as well as the consistent material aid given China during all her years of struggle for freedom.

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At the root of her misconceptions lies a distortion of the basic relations between the colonial world and the capitalist powers. This relationship she has always oversimplified in purely racial terms, as the colored peoples versus the white peoples. This is a very dangerous oversimplification, indeed, the kind upon which the Axis bases its propaganda among the subject peoples.

Hence, it is not surprising that with this approach, Miss Buck comes to the conclusion that the "real war of freedom" will have to be fought between the white and colored peoples, and it is this kind of war which she has in mind when speaking of the new war which will follow the present one.

Early this year, as Japan was completing her initial successes in the South Pacific, she wrote:

"Our colored allies . . . know that it may not be the end of the war for them even when Hitler has gone down and Nazism is crushed and Japan returned to her isles again. The colored peoples know that for them the war for freedom may have to go on against the very white men at whose side they are now fighting.

". . . The white peoples ought now to realize the truth, too—that war may not be ended for them either, when Nazism falls. They must face the question: will their colored allies then become their enemies? That they may be very terrible enemies is no idle threat."

(American Unity and Asia, John Day, p. 24.)

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How is it possible that a person acknowledging such broad responsibilities as Miss Buck should permit herself utterances which can be misinterpreted and seized upon by our enemies to incite race war and disunity?

It can be explained only by her failure to understand the essence of the struggle for national liberation, which has for its aim the overcoming of internal feudal and patriarchal barriers to evolution as a nation and freedom from foreign, imperialist control. White chauvinism, of course, plays a role in establishing autocratic and arrogant methods of rule, but it is the excrescence and not the essence of imperialism.

Her approach, arising largely from a deeply-felt but confused reaction to racial injustices, is illuminated further by her concept of democracy as a "state of mind." In her opinion, the Chinese are the greatest democratic nation in the world because the individual Chinese "state of mind" is intrinsically democratic.

Her admiration for the Chinese people arises not primarily from their great advance towards nationhood as a people and their heroic struggle against aggression, but from a misreading of Chinese history. She mistakes the paternalistic family relations established in a pre-capitalist form of social organization for the "true" democracy. Instead of seeing in the new forces arising in China the reliable promise of people's democracy, she tends to view these as a threat to the "state of mind" established by feudalism.

Her writings are pervaded by a deep nostalgia for the sluggishness of the old society unmarred by factory sirens and the turbulent awakening of modern class forces.

(To be continued)

"I tell ya—it ain't a strategic material."

Pravda Reviews Red Army Offensive

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (ICN).—Summarizing the results of the new Red Army offensive as a catastrophic blow to the Nazis, Pravda, Soviet Communist Party organ, reports on the huge losses in manpower and material suffered by the enemy.

"The war against the Soviet Union has proved to be a bloody mincer for the Nazi divisions," says Pravda. "Since the outbreak of the war the Red Army has put more than eight million enemy soldiers and officers out of commission. In the first two months of fighting alone for Stalingrad more than 100,000 Germans, Italians and Rumanians went to their death at the city's approaches. Thousands of German planes and some 800 tanks were turned into shapeless scrap by the gallant defenders of the city of Stalin.

NAZI ATTACKS FAIL

The Red Army offensive came as a heavy blow to Hitlerite Germany. The Germans launched furious counter-attacks, but were unable to check and overcome the offensive fervor of the Soviet troops. The latter cut the main communications of the army in the Stalingrad area and thus compelled the Germans to resort to the aid of transport aircraft. However, here, too, their attempts were frustrated by the fire of the Soviet airmen and artillery.

Also on the central front the Germans are trying in violent counter-attacks to stem the offensive of the Red Army troops. But these attacks are not resulting in the success hoped for by the Hitlerites and are only increasing their losses.

Most significant is the fact that in a shorter space of time and of operation on the central front the German casualties in killed are just a little under the number in the Stalingrad area. Added to the tremendous casualty list of the fascists killed on the central front and in the Stalingrad area are the wounded, whose number far exceed the number killed.

Letters From Our Readers

To Honor Thomas Edison

Reynolds, N. D.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A national organization—Edison's Birthday Committee—is now actively engaged in coordinating the various observances planned in tribute to Mr. Edison on the 96th anniversary of his birth (Feb. 11, 1943).

No private citizen has brought more honor to his country than Thomas Alva Edison. His hand set in motion an expanding universe of industry, his brain gave culture new mediums of expression.

On the anniversary of his birth our citizens, our publishers and our radio network should unite in paying tribute to the memory of this great man who gave so much to his company and to the world.

May 1943 prove our Victory year, I remain,

J. J. M.

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Record Makers

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Among your many effective record makers in editorial and news stories, I rate high your headline of the report about the "scuttling" of the French ships at Toulon, with the caution, "Vichy says." Other papers gave the news as authoritative, at least insofar as the headlines were concerned.

Also in the Saturday Daily Worker the story confirming your warnings as regards the leadership of the real patriots in Yugoslavia. Certainly as we heard the "March of Time" broadcast this last Thursday evening we felt that it had endorsed your estimates.

Congratulations. E. W.

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A Coffin Nail for Hitler

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Congratulations to Local 6, AFL Hotel and Club Employes' Union! After years of bitter struggle the faithful shop chairman delegates and organizers won a victory and an increase. They need one sorely. Certainly it has been written—"The Union Way Is the American Way" or vice versa. It is a coffin nail for Hitler.

While congratulations are in order I would like to offer an extra one for "Pinky Rankin." He is superb. His lanky characters are young and virile and one grunts with pleasure at having the old Nazi skull face wiped out.

A READER.

Science on Parade

Blood Coagulation

Bleeding to death in this war will be due in the main to severance of major blood vessels, particularly arteries which bear blood pumped from the heart. This is generally controlled by pressure or sewing of the wound. Considerable blood loss is remedied by blood transfusion.

Blood coagulation is of importance in surgery generally and in wounds of the mangled type where large numbers of small blood vessels may be damaged and where oozing complicates treatment and repair by the surgeon. This is particularly true in brain and abdominal surgery. A preparation of a very potent natural coagulent, thrombin, is being used in considerable amounts as a spray in the Soviet Union to hasten clotting and solve this very difficulty. This substance has been studied in this country as a matter of theoretical interest; our Soviet ally has been the first to combine theory and practice in the treatment of oozing wounds.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1942